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A SHELL.

O Heart! my Heart! upon the beach is strewn
Full many a storm-reft and sun-whitened shell,
Untenanted save of a ghastly tune,
As faint and hollow as an elfin knell;
And thou art but a shell.

O Heart! my Heart! since thou art but a shell,
To echo to each listener in his turn
His own heart-lines, the which he knoweth so well,
What note more canst thou teach or can he learn?
What plaudit canst thou earn?

O Heart! my Heart! what plaudit canst thou earn?
But one shell thou among a thousand shells!
And if the great world-heart throb light or mourn,
Straightway from each a faithful echo wells;
From thee no sweeter swells.

O Heart! my Heart! from thee no sweeter swells,
Thou art but a shell upon the shell-strewn beach,
While far adown in shady, moss-grown dells,
And far away and ever and out of reach,
The nightingale makes a speech.

O Heart! my Heart! the nightingale's sweet speech
And only this faint, falling murmur thine?
Think of her strains that thrill while they beseech!
If near the sun a star might hope to shine,
Such hope were thine and mine!

O Heart! my Heart! such hope were thine and mine,
If we should plan to draw the world's eyes down,
But—to be washed away and make no sign?
To have the wide sea a filthy murmurs drown.
And swallow thy renown!

O Heart! my Heart! be this thy best renown,
That thou didst all a hollow shell could do;
Strive thou to range thy gamut up and down;
If that thou sound not loud, yet echo true,
And sweetly through and through.

How Bill was Mistaken.

[From the Overland Monthly.]

"Two crazy men live up there. Go on, Sanch! Where'r goin'?" said my "prospecting pard"—the first words to me, the remainder to the pack-mule—as we journeyed, skirting along the base of a range of rough rock peaks, which peaks, like ourselves, were, and still are, in that vast area of sage brush called Nevada.

"Two crazy men!" repeated I, and added, "where?"

"Why, up there,—to the right hand, at the end of that sort of a road we jist crossed—where the mule wanted to turn off, you know;' and turning in his saddle, he pointed; 'You see that high, dark-looking peak, with the round, white spot of snow on the north face, near the top; it's the biggest peak of the lot, and kinder behind the rest. Do you see it."

"I think I do," said I, shading my eyes with a heavy buckskin glove. "There is something like a squad of white pine trees just below the snow spot."

"Yes, that's it. The white pines are a little below, and a little to the right of, the snow."

I nodded my head.

"Sanch! Go on, Git. Just below them pines lives the two craziest men in this State."

"Why crazy—what have they done?"

"Done? Why, they ain't done nuthin'—but work up there, winter and summer, on a little bit of a razor blade silver lead that isn't worth a hul o' beans. Been a workin' there jist that way for three or four years—sinkin' and sinkin', and driftin' on nothin'."

"How do they live?"

"Oh, the little streak is rich enough, what there is of it. They jist dig and dig, and blast and gag—bustin' fellows to work, you bet!—and they save every ounce of it. Then you jist have to laugh to see 'em. They've got a sort of Spanish raster, and an old blue mouse colored big mule, with a club foot, and rope harness; and with such fixins they grind out bullion enough to keep soul and body together. The raster is right alongside the shaft of the mine, jist aside the dump, and one of the fellers works on the dump and hists it out, while the other feller and an Injun works below. The chap on the dump hists out, sorts ore, and shies a piece of waste rock at old muley, now and then, to wake him up. That old mule—his club foot is mighty pigeon-toed, and they work him with that foot on the inside of the track, so he jist don't walk, but sort o' leans round and round all day—that old mule has been kept goin' one way on circular work so long that when he's turned out to feed they never miss his tracks, 'cause he always grazes in circles."

"Who are these crazy men?"

"Two brothers, they say; name of Rocksaw."

"Where are they from—what race? Dutch, Irish, French or English?"

"More'n I know. Never heard anybody say they pretended to know much about 'em. One's older'n t'other; he never talks; jest works ahead, with 'Yes, sir.' 'No, sir.' 'Can't say, sir.' 'Perhaps so, sir,' and such like; mighty short, but kind o' perlite and quiet. The other one—the young one—is always smilin'; and his eyes are always as blue as the sky in spring time; little eyes away into his head, and nearly kivered up with long, sandy eyebrows, like a hairy rat terrier dog's, and they twinkle like specks of ice among dry grass on a sunshiny winter morning. And that young feller, he never says nothing to speak of, more'n the old one; but he'll look at you like two bran new gimlets, while you're talkin'; and he'll stand, all ready like, with smiles twitchin' round his mouth, a-waitin' for something to laugh at."

"I don't see anything out of the way in what you tell me about these men."

"You don't? Well, you haven't seen 'em yet. Why, I told 'that young one that old story about the broken winder, and I thought first he'd bust, and then wear himself out a-laughin'."

"I don't remember any story about a broken window. What was it?"

"Don't you know about the man who was ridin' along the road, passin' a log cabin, where was a six-pane winder-sash with all the glass broke out, and the old woman and four children lookin' out o' the five frames in the sash, and the man said to the old woman, 'How de do, ma'am? Have you had a funeral in your family lately?' 'No, sir. Why do you ax?' says the old woman; and then the man said, 'I see one sash frame's got no head in it, and I thought some dead might be dead.' But that man was on a good horse, and raised his sheep."

"To laugh at that sort of a story is not good evidence of insanity," said I to my "pard," as we spurred off into a short lope.

I make note here of a fact, namely, after a joke on horseback, an acceleration of gait follows. I guess, however, when to infer that he always rides into the enjoyment. In riding sage, the horses are compelled by the bunches of brush to perform a continual zigzag journey, which interferes with any pace beyond a walk or jog-trot; so that we were soon forced to give up our gayety of motion and resume the slower progress, which seemed also to call for a resumption of conversation.

"From what you tell me, Bill, about those queer fellows I feel inclined to ride back and see the men and the mine. What do you say?"

"Not a bit of use. They won't let you down into the mine—ashamed of it, I reckon—and you won't think of stayin' there all night."

"Why can't we stay there all night? We've got our own grub and bed."

"O, well, you could stay up there, but you wouldn't."

"I don't see why."

"You don't want to be et up with m'skeeters, if you sleep out of doors, and you can't sleep in them feller's cabin; there ain't room. They live in a hole in the hillside, and the hole is so small that one of 'em has to go to bed or go out while t'other one puts on his coat or pulls off his boots. I've been up there. Them little popplewood groves is fuller of m'skeeters than a Mississippi swamp-bottom; and in July a Nevada mountain m'skeeter is savager'n h—l; cuts like a lancet, and sucks like a leech."

"Well, well, William, if you've been there, of course I'll not insist; but if we live to come back this way, I'll ride up and see the boys."

"All right; I'm on it if you are in airnest about wantin' to go now," said Bill, riding forward to turn the pack mule.

"No, no; never mind. Come back, Bill. Let the mule go ahead as he is," said I.

"Well," said Bill, dropping into line again, 'jist as you like. I'm none of your growlers that wants it all his own way, and can't humor a pard's curiosity. That's not me. I can give and take, and allus do—on a trip like this."

Hereupon William proceeded to tell me, as we rode along, of the various prospective trips he had been on in the sage-brush; interjecting his narrative with estimates of human character worked up from quiet observation of men in what he called "close, hard games," and "tight places," from which a man had to fall back upon his "ore in reserve," and just "dig out" or die; all of which he concluded with this bit of wiscom. Said he:

"A man may live in a civilized country, and be as flowery, and mossy, and sweet to look at and be with as a buttercup dell on a seashore mountain, while all his life long he's slippin' on the bed-rock; but you bring that man in this dry country, where all the posies die and the leaves burn up, he is soon stripped so that, if he ain't got the clean grit in him, you can pan him down till he peters on the bed rock in a week."

"Well, William, my boy, you got the advantage of me, I think. You have had experience in panning—both mines and men—while I never yet handled a pan."

"That's it, is it?" said Bill, chuckling. "I was talking hyperbowl—but you'll see. If you don't have a higher or lower opinion of me, and me of you, when this trip's over, then I don't know the road to breakfast. Frills'll do at a social and make-up faces will pass in church; but out in these mountains you come right down to mammy's boy, good or bad. What you are, you are; and you ain't no more, nor can't be."

William Wilson's conversation is not very interesting without William's manner, especially without his peculiar intonation; which latter, though making no disagreeably perceptible suggestion of halting, still has that interrogative-responsive ejaculatory style, not exactly Emersonian, yet bearing such a likeness thereto as to require a similar habit of elocution in reducing it to reading. For instance, like many Pacific-slopers, he had at least six ways of saying "yes,"—three ways of assenting with the word, two of doubt, and one which is neither assent nor doubt. In this last "yes," there is assent, dissent, doubt, admiration and wonder.

I said to Bill, after we had ridden some time in silence, broken only by the ringing jingle of the great Spanish spurs on our heels, as they jangled among the tops of the brush, or by the voice of Bill, urging Sancho, the pack-mule:

"Bill, I think it's our luck to find a staving mine on this trip."

Bill looked at me from under his hat rim, as he swung rapidly round in a circle the knotted end of his picket rope and said, "Y-y-e-s us."

"What do you mean by that kind of a yes?"

"Well, I mean—I mean"—looking straight over his horse's ears, past the coils of the flying rope—"jist a-up, Sanch!—I mean, as near as I can make out, sort o' yes, sort o' no, and mebbe so—I'm willin'."

"I don't like that kind of a yes, Bill. It hasn't much faith in it."

Then Bill said, "No-oath," with a peculiar cooing, rising inflection.

"Your no is as queer as your yes."

Then Bill said, "Y-y-e-e-s;" and laughed at the sound of his own words.

"Do you think you used your words that way before you came to California?"

"I don't know. Don't reckon I did, though. I think that kind of use in the words comes from a feller talkin' when he is busy. If I'm in a drift, pickin' and gaddin', and lookin' out for rocks overhead, and you are wheelin' out, and you tell me something that I don't know about, one way or t'other, can't agree in full, nor yet go back on it,—and ain't got much time to talk, anyway, I throw all the answer into one word."

"That's a new style of elocution, Bill."

"Don't know, never elocuted any myself; but it fills the bill as well as a sermon could."

There is not a great deal to startle the gaze of a rider through the sage-brush, where the gray of one valley has its reflex in each other valley, and the ranges of mountains have, at first view, about the sameness of furrows in a new-plowed field. But, in the utter absence of bright green pastures, and the myriad seamy palms of leafy woods, with the glint and glitter of gliding waters pooling underneath, there is a wonderful play and a delicate blending of subdued colors, along with a grand and varied lining out of mountain tops against the lime-white vaults of the sky; while every change in the atmosphere alters this shading and blending, in degrees so slight as to be barely perceivable to a stranger's eye, and yet to be felt, even when not taken into exact account. Over these gray valleys and sober-hued mountains travel the images of the floating clouds, painted by the sun,—a moving panorama, with nature shifting the weird lights; and the naked geology of the country modestly changes color under the inquiring glances of the sun.

I said: "William, my boy, do you see anything pretty or sublime in the surrounding country?"

"Scenery!" exclaimed Bill, suddenly reining up his horse and looking around—"which? There?"

"Why," said I, waving my unoccupied hand in a lofty manner, "this grand, quiet chapter in the wide-open history of the universe, where the great Central Intelligence has written in lines indelible—not subject to proof-imprint, or printer's revise, error or errata—the pre-historic 'Sermon on the Mount.'"

"Eh?" ejaculated Bill. "If you come that agin, you'll make my eye's bung out like a butterfly's. You skeer me."

"Well, William, I will desist; but there is, nevertheless, a lofty repose, a grand reserve of tone, in these silent surroundings which seems to hold the chirrup and clatter of more busy, bustling lands in the strong quiet of true aristocratic scorn."

"I don't know what you're a drivin' at any more'n a bump on a log. Mebbe you are a-play in' off on the scenery people?—those high toned uns who go into fits over a bunch of green rock moss with a dew-drop in the middle of it; which I heard one woman, with long, bony, white hands, and gold spectacles, once, on the Sierra, call it the 'king of dimenta, with the emerald in his dream.' Is that what you're goin' for?

"No, William. I truly admire what we now behold around us."

"You do? Well, I don't. I'd as soon look at a Quaker meetin' when their spirit was off on particular business. Scenery's something that I don't savey. I always thought it meant something green a-standin' out of doors in the worst place it could get to. But here we are at the spring, and we may as well put up for the night." And Bill dismounted.

Putting up for the night on a prospecting trip, may be rendered lying out for the night; but there is a pure-aired satisfaction in bustling about the impromptu location, with the ever-present thought of "what next?" that drives away all weariness, to be replaced by a zesty keenness of appetite as the prelude to a simple supper, a solacing pipe, and a sound slumber.

After we had done all that a sage-brush camp requires, in the way of unpacking, unsaddling, hobbling, picketing, making fire, cooking, eating, unrolling blankets into bed-shape, and were laid down for the night, with our faces upturned to the bright, star-lit sky, I observed to William:

"This is grand!"

"Wot?" said Bill.

This night of calm repose in the gorgeous bridal chamber of our first parents."

"There you go again! Looney as a new convert at a camp-meetin'."

"No, William, not looney. It is a beautiful thought, that Adam and Eve, in the uncomparable purity of the first new love that blessed the world, should have rested thus upon the young earth, under the royal drapery of all the night."

"Yes. A-shiverin' in the wind, without mission blankets, and no shirts on, like two Shoshones in a wickiup! You can't come any of that over me. I had a pard that read every night, out of a book he called Milton."

"Who was Milton? Do you know, Bill?"

"Yes!"—without variety of accent.—"He was a looney old psalm singer, and said that the devil invented silver and gold mining in the back territory of hell and erebus, wherever that is."

"Do you remember the lines William?"

"No, I don't. Something about the devil and his crew working three shifts a day into a hill."

I recited:

"By him first
Men also, and by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the center, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treasures better hid. Soon had his crew
Op'n'd in the hill a spacious wound,
And digg'd out ribs of gold. Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane."

"That's like it," said Bill, "but old Milton don't know any more about mining than Moses did about making time across deserts. Gold may come out in ribs in hell; I don't know; I never mined in them diggins; but it comes in lumps and dust on this coast. That's how the fact is; but the poetry—well, d—n the poetry! I'm a-going to sleep." He turned over on his side, drew the end of his blanket over his head, and said no more.

I had left one of the older settled mining towns to inspect a ledge belonging to my present companion and company, and also to find whatever other prospects there might be open to location and possession. This statement will account for my present journey. Wilson & Co. were to put their mines into my hands, to be sold by me to other and wealthier parties, if I liked the property.

On the morrow there was before me part of a day's ride, previous to reaching Wilson & Co.'s camp; and after arriving at that point, there was the climbing on foot of mountains of rock, naked to the hot noonday sun, except in those favored spots where struggling, straggling trees sucked a scanty and scrubby life through their bruised roots in the stony soil. I tried to forecast the future, even for a day; but gave it up, and passed into sleep with as full a confidence in the unknown as I could have felt in the positively ascertained. Do we not, no matter what may be the tone of our faith, rely more implicitly upon the wide unknown than upon the known or knowable?

I need not trouble the reader with the result of my speculations and climbings with Bill Wilson. We did not find that "staving mine," but we got through our business, and returned to town; stopping, however, on the way back, to visit what Bill called the "craziest camp in Nevada."

After going through a narrow, steep canon, we climbed a crooked, rocky trail and stood upon the dump, near which the club-footed mule was slowly limping around the shallow circular pit of an *arastra*, dragging after him a short beam, fastened at the farther end to a revolving centre post in the middle of the pit; and his beam in turn dragged a heavy stone round and round, through a mass of rock mush. I need not say that this mush was well pulverized ore, mingled with a portion of quicksilver; the latter gathering into itself the silver, as the dragging rock fired it from the stony portion of the ore.

"How do you do?" I said to the man on the dump, as he landed a bucket of ore from the windlass.

"So so," said he, smiling and twinkling at me, as he stood erect, with the crank of the windlass in his hand.

"Not far from heaven, up here!"

This remark seemed to strike him as such a particularly good joke, that he laughed all over, and shied a piece of rock out of the bucket at the pigeon-toed mule; then he looked at Bill, which made Bill laugh, and then we all laughed—at nothing.

"Is your brother down below?" said Bill.

"Yes."

"This gentleman wants to see him."

"All right," said the younger Rocksaw; and disappeared down the shaft, by way of a ladder nailed against the timbering, leaving his laughing face the last part of him visible.

"Didn't I tell you," said Bill, "he would laugh more'n any two men? But the other chap won't laugh. The Rocksaw family ain't laid out in fair shares—one's got all the laugh, t'other all the solemn."

Presently there came slowly up the ladder a bared head of light brown hair, sprinkled with gray, and dusted with minute rock; and soon there stood before us a middle-statured stout man, clad in garments of a hundred pieces, carefully and coarsely sewed together.

"How are you, gentlemen?" he said, as he straightened up from the mouth of the shaft, in a voice at once deep, musical, and doubting.

"Well, thank you. How are you sir? Mr. Rocksaw, I believe," I said, extending my hand.

"Yes, sir; George Rocksaw," said he, taking my hand in a manner both shy and hesitating.

"Mr. Rocksaw, I said, "I have heard that yourself and one other man—your brother, I presume—"

"Yes, sir; Andrew."

"——have worked a mine for years all alone. I should like very much, if I may be permitted to ask it, to see what work two men can do in this hard mountain."

He looked at me, with one hand on his hip, and the other stroking his long, sandy whiskers, and answered:

"No, sir. Against our rule. There is nothing to see."

"I merely wished to see your work—the amount of labor——"

"Sorry to say no, but that's the rule. Never depart from it."

All his talk was in the same even key; neither assertive nor commanding, but shyly, rather than modestly, positive.

Andrew came up the ladder with a face still on the verge of breaking over into a laugh; but gave his entire attention to the circularly-mule, who seemed inclined to stop and take an interest in the conversation. George Rocksaw ventured no further remark, but stood as before, stroking his whiskers with his hard hand.

"Well, good by, Mr. Rocksaw," I said, once more proffering my hand.

"Good by, sir," said he, taking his hand off his hip to put it in mine, and was gone down the ladder in an instant thereafter.

By this time, Bill was in the saddle, in no very good humor; and as I went down the side of the dump, I said:

"Good by, Andrew. If you come to our place, bring your knitting and sit awhile."

"I will," said he through his torrent of cachinnations. "By gol, I will, and a hank o' yarn. Good by."

"There!" said Bill, as we rode down the trail; "he's got enough to keep him laughin' a week. But that George—I don't go much on him. He looks like a cracked preacher; one of them kind what thinks as God Almighty made the world for saints, and he's one of them, and mad because he can't get more'n his share. That's the way I'd put him up; provided he he's not regular crazy. Go on, Sanch! Git!"

"Bill, my boy, did it ever occur to you that it is a terrible charge on a sensitive man to cry out 'crazy' after him as he passes through this life? Call him a rogue, a thief, a swindler, a villain or a fool, if you must; for on these charges he can settle in his own way when he hears them; but this charge that one's mind is affected, is something which rests in the estimation of the public, and is practically true or not true, as the public sees fit to receive it. The soundness of one's mind is like the price of greenbacks—a matter of opinion, no odds how well secured, that rises and falls with the public pulse. There is no surveyed boundary between sanity and insanity. How do you know you are of sound mind?"

"How do I know?"

"Yes."

"Well, I know—because I've got good horse-sense, anyway. I eat when I'm hungry, drink when I'm dry, rest when tired, work hard when I can't do any better, sleep when I'm sleepy, and take myself in out of the wet; that's what I call sound-minded."

"Yes, so far as it goes. But now about your sensation, wherein you imagine yourself wealthy from finding a great mine, rolling in your carriage; enjoying the fine things of life, and the flatteries of the fair, the foolish and the false? Do you never dream, with your eyes wide open, of being a great fellow, a big capitalist, as they call it?"

"Certainly, I believe every man is to have his streaks of luck."

"Then, William, you are a dreamer; we are all dreamers, and dreams are made of 'perilous stuff.' When a man dreams in a full waking state, his 'horse-sense' slips away from him into a cloud and he is partly out of his mind. He may, from this state, go all the way out, or he may return to his 'horse-sense.' The floating cloud-land between sanity and insanity admits of no permanent boundary."

"Then how's a feller to know he's got sound sense?" asked Bill, with a tired-of-the-discussion expression, as we rode across the gray valley.

"He can't know. It is the public, the *vox populi*, which puts the value on the soundness of sense. That is why all new doctrines are first resisted, then ridiculed, then examined, then stolen. The public itself is not often sure of its own wits. In Utah it is sensible to see angels and hear voices from heaven. In Boston, Mass., it is sensible to worship your own intellect. In Nevada and California it is the height of good sense to worship the power of money. It is wisdom in China to bow before one's father's ghost; in Japan, before Buddha; in India, before Brahma; in Rome, before the Pope; in Mecca, before a black stone. So you see that any sense above 'horse sense' is a risky and uncertain property in the market of the world. Like a ball of quicksilver, it has weight, color, power and great brilliancy; but it is liable to roll away from you, at any moment, in a thousand glittering pieces."

Bill made no answer in the pause I left open for him, so I added:

"That man back yonder in the mine is a dreamer, Bill; and whatever his dream, sad or happy, it weighs upon, and makes him a stranger in all the real world—in the 'horse sense' congregation, I mean."

"Well," said Bill, throwing away his studying cap, "d—n him, let him dream it out. I'll not trouble him again soon."

The conversation between William Wilson and myself, as we rode, day after day, across broken mountains and gray, streamless valleys, were to us twain interesting enough, but need no', therefore, be interesting to other people. And yet, though I do say it myself, we made some pretty sharp remarks on a great variety of subjects, into which William at times threw his unbookish mind with startling effect. Upon one occasion he "got off," as he called it, his opinion of "talk."

"Some fellows," he said, "are always putting up that 'talk is cheap;' but I say that talk is precious at twenty to the pan. Blab is cheap; but the first thing in my mother's old Bible is talk: 'God said let there be,' and the words started off into the darkness and slumgullion of nowhere, putting up stuff for heavy crops, and leaves, and flowers, and business generally."

"Why, William, you are a poet!"

"Not much! I despise poetry. But good sound talk set the world agoing, and keeps her humming on the pin. I'd like to know what would be the use if people couldn't talk, or didn't talk! I'd as soon be a bump on a log as not to be able to talk. When a fellow says to me, 'O, it's all talk,' I say, 'You bet your life it is. Newspapers and books is talk. Law and gospel are talk. Money is talk, done up in 'tens' and 'twenties;' take the talk out of it, and it's nothing."

Thus, one way or another, he whiled away the journey back to town, where I left William, and proceeded about my business, far away from the high altitudes and dry valleys of Nevada.

Some months later I returned, to find the town in one of those mining fevers, which invariably follow the discovery of rich silver ores. Picking up the lively little daily newspaper from the clerk's counter at the hotel where I stopped, and glancing over it, my eyes fell upon the following:

"Rich strike in the Silver Chamber! wires, ropes, spangles, flecks and cakes of silver! Chloride ores, by tons and tons, all through the mines, with rich sulphurets at the water level."

"Nothing except an ownership in the property, could give us more satisfaction than we now enjoy in chronicling the grand success which has crowned with a gorgeous silver crown the long and tedious labors of the genial Brothers Rocksaw.

"By invitation of Mr. George Rocksaw, we stepped into his buggy on Saturday last, and after a pleasant drive of two days, and a stiff climb up the side of Pianghorn mountain, we were permitted to descend into the mine. In the descent of the main shaft, and for a hundred feet along the main drift, there is nothing worth mentioning; but at the end of this hundred feet there opens a scene more gorgeous than the dream of the Count de Monte Cristo. All along the drift, overhead, underfoot, and upon the hanging wall, for a distance of four hundred feet, the precious wealth of nature glitters in the 'lamp-light gloaming o'er.' Below this drift, on the lower level, distance in perpendicular depth of fifty feet, and in the mountain over one hundred feet, there is even a richer picture. The mine is not describable, except by exclamations. It is magnificent!

"The mine is patented under the broad seal of Uncle Sam, to George Rocksaw and Andrew Rocksaw, their heirs and assigns, to have and to hold forever."

So Bill was mistaken, after all, about that mine and the Rocksaws.

A Boy and a Modest School Ma'am in a Predicament.

An amusing incident occurred in one of the departments of the High School building, the other day. While at play during recess one of the boys had the misfortune to make an ugly rent in that portion of his pantaloons which his short tailed coat could not possibly conceal. By the aid of his sympathizing schoolmates the torn garment was in due time pinned together, and by walking very straight the boy was enabled to slide into the school room and to his seat without attracting particular attention. Things promised to work favorably until for some cause, the unfortunate was summoned to the platform. This order he could not obey without displaying to the whole school the breach in his pantaloons, and so he sat still in his seat, turning very red in the face, and looking most find beyond description. The lady took his hesitation for insubordination, and sternly ordered him to the front. Still he did not move. The teacher became angry, and, hastily writing a note, dispatched it to professor Rogers, informing him of the conduct of her pupil, and at the same time commanding the blushing and mortified boy to pack up his books and prepare to leave school. The courier with the message to the Professor had scarcely left the room when he was overtaken by the sufferer, and together they sought out the Professor and explained matters. By the laughing and blushing manner in which the lady teacher perused the reply to her note, it was inferred that matters were satisfactorily righted, and the charge of insubordination withdrawn, leaving the unlucky young man in good standing in the estimation of his teacher.—*Sioux City Journal.*

A Baptist Voter.

(From the Tuscumbia Chronicle.)

At our primary election one of our sturdy sons of the mountains came into town to exercise his right as a free sovereign of a free state. He approached the polls and handed in his ticket. "What is the name?" asked one of the judges. "Johnson" was the reply. "Yes, but what is your other name?" The mountaineer became indignant, and declared that he had but one name, evidently thinking the official took him for a reviler. "Yes, but what is your Christian name?" "My Christ'an name?" said the backwoodsman. "Why, if you want to know that, why, I am a Baptist." And so the man and vote were registered "Johnson, the Baptist."

THE FORTY NINTH PARALLEL.

Fixing the Boundary Between the United States and the British Possessions.

[Chicago Journal, Nov. 6.]

A party of Canadian surveyors who have been engaged for the last three years, in company with a delegation of United States surveyors, in settling the whereabouts of the boundary line between the United States and the North American possessions of Great Britain, arrived at the Tremont House this morning. The party is made up of the following Royal Engineers: Captain Anderson, J. Kay, J. Malings, H. Lovell, W. March, W. Wilson, J. Macnicol and F. Deckworth; assistant astronomer, George F. Barpee.

The *Journal* reporter found Captain Anderson and Mr. Burpee, and obtained from them the following facts with reference to the work of this joint committee of the two countries.

THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL

of north latitude was settled upon as the boundary line between the United States and the British possession in North America, on the 20th of October, 1818, at London. The question of the exact position of this parallel has long been a source of trouble to both countries. At length this party of surveyors were appointed to mark out the line of this parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.

The work was commenced in the autumn of 1872, and pursued continuously until the close of the present season. During the winter of 1872 the work was confined principally to the

SWAMPY COUNTRY

between the Lake of the Woods and the Red River, which could only be surveyed in winter on the ice. These swamps extended a distance of fifty miles west of the lake. During the summer of 1873 the survey was continued from the Red River across the great Plains for 400 miles, and at the end of the season the party returned to Red River and spent the winter there.

During the present year the surveying party resumed the work where it was left of the previous year, and surveyed the boundary line to the Rocky Mountains, its western extremity. From this point the party marched to Red River, forty-three days' journey, thence up the Red River and lake to the connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Crookston, from which place they came direct to Chicago. The position of the parallel was

MARKED BY STONE PYRAMIDS,

at intervals of one mile in civilized quarters and once in three miles on the plains.

The English party consisted of forty royal engineers, and their assistants swelled the number to 250 men. The United States party, in addition to the surveyors, had five companies of infantry and two of cavalry from the neighboring forts.

The greater portion of the English company passed through this city several days ago. The party here to-day style themselves the rear guard and are on their way to Ottawa, where they will construct charts showing the exact position of the disputed line. As the line was laid by a joint committee of both nations, all that remains to be done is to make out their report and have it signed.

The gentlemen have

A ROUGH APPEARANCE,

and plainly show that they have led a rough life on the border. On their way home they passed through sixty miles of buffalo country, with 400 to 500 Pegan Indians around on a hunting excursion. They received no harm from the Indians, but were always forced to fight with the buffaloes for the possession of the pools of water, which were rather scarce.

A. T. Stewart's Mistake.

From the New York Telegram.

It is now understood that Alex. T. Stewart has altogether relinquished the idea of devoting the great iron building in Fourth avenue, begun several years ago, and long under roof, to its original purpose of a working women's home. He is said to have discovered the plan to be impracticable for working women would not enter it under such restrictions as are necessary. He tried to induce the women in his retail establishment to agree to go there, when the building should be completed, and they flatly refused. He is reported to be bitterly disappointed at the result, because the home was a benevolent scheme he had long cherished. The building with the real estate, has cost him half a million dollars. Nothing has been done on it for months, the cause being mysterious, since everybody knows Stewart has abundance of money to go on with the work if so inclined. He is now at a loss what use to put the structure to. He thinks of finishing it and renting it as a hotel, but the location is not favorable. The stories are unfounded that he had abandoned the undertaking for the reason that it would not pay him as well as he thought. His intention was to charge only a nominal sum to the women just enough to preserve their feeling of independence. As the Home was the only benevolent scheme Mr. Stewart has ever embarked in, its failure is considered particularly unfortunate.

How Lieut. Pitch got the Consent of Minnie Sherman's Father

[Washington Correspondence Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

Since the marriage we have been let into the secrets of the courtship a little. The young man was not over-sanguine when the young lady referred him to her pa, and he approached the awful presence feeling uncertain whether he would succeed or be tried by a court martial. However, he managed to ask for what he wanted, and stood waiting for the verdict. The General heard him, and then turned upon him abruptly with the question, "What can you do?"

"I? Why, I can build an engine, put it up and run it!"

"Give me your hand. You are the boy for me. Now go and ask Min what she thinks about it."

That is the way the General got rid of that proposition. I cannot help but be in the day to speculate as to what Min thought about it.

At an exams here in Fort Howard, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the following card is hung out: "All meals taken on this hall will be seventy-five cents, regardless of age, business, sex, no equality, politics, religion or previous condition of servitude."

RELIGIOUS.

NOVEMBER.

8—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
15—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
22—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
29—First Sunday in Advent.
30—St. Andrew.

DECEMBER.

6—Second Sunday in Advent.
13—Third Sunday in Advent.
20—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
21—St. Thomas.
25—Christmas.
26—St. Stepeen.
27—First Sunday after Christmas; St. John the Evangelist.
28—Holy Innocents.

The Presbyterian Board sustains the only existing mission in Brazil. In a territory nearly as large as Europe, and a population of 10,000,000, there are only thirteen Protestant ministers preaching in the native language.

The Baptist mission in Poland is growing rapidly. The mission field extends over 400 miles. Chapels have been erected at a number of places, twelve missionariks are engaged in the work, and there are 1,162 church members.

There is as much difference between the sufferings of the saints and those of the ungodly, as there is between the cords with which an executioner pinions a condemned malefactor and the bandages wherewith a tender surgeon binds his patient.

Bishop Stevens, who for six years has had charge of the Protestant Episcopal Churches and congregations in Europe, has resigned, and it is stated that the presiding bishop has transferred the commission to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island.

The Bishop of Wurtsburg once asked a sprightly little shepherd boy, "What are you doing here, my lad?" "Tending swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I also am a shepherd," continued the Bishop, "but I get much more pay." "Then I suppose you have more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces call upon churches and Christian people to observe the week commencing Nov. 8 as a week of special prayer for young men. It is expected that it will be generally observed by the churches.

A Cincinnati paper says: "The High Church people do not like the acts of the Church Congress, and recognizing the fact that people are influenced more by what they read than by what they see or hear, the disaffected ones are at once to establish an organ that shall promulgate their views of vestments and incense and crucifixes. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D., of New York, is to be the editor."

Pere Hyacinth's pathway is not strewn with flowers since he became a dissenter from his former faith. The Protestant Consistory of Geneva have just refused him, by a large majority, the use of the Madeline Church for week-day lectures on the Decalogue. The refusal was based on his being a priest and a Catholic, and on the position he has assumed toward the State and the Old Catholic community.

The Centennial Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly have under consideration a proposition for the erection, by means of subscriptions from the Presbyterians in the United States, of a statue of Rev. John Witherspoon, the Presbyterian minister, who was a member of the First Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is proposed to erect the statue on the Centennial Grounds in the year 1876.

An old soldier of Sicily gave his wife a silk dress. His wife died and was buried in the dress. Some weeks after the old soldier saw this dress on a woman in the country, and, making inquiry, was told she had purchased it from the Capuchin monks, who had the custody of the village cemetery. He reported the case to the village police, who investigated and made the discovery that a regular trade was carried on in effects taken from dead bodies. There even was a trade in hair.

The miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, belief in which has been received of late, took place at Naples, Sept. 18. Business was suspended and the day kept as a holiday. St. Januarius, the patron saint of Naples, and a bishop of the early Christian Church, was beheaded in the year 305. His body is said to have been brought to Naples about the year 400, and the relics purporting to be his lie buried in the cathedral. Two vials containing a hard substance claimed to be his blood, and a glass case, incasing his head, are exposed to public view on his festival day. When the head is brought near the vials, the blood is seen to become liquid, bubble, rise and fall again, the miracle sometimes lasting eight days. Various theories have been suggested by scientific men to explain the phenomenon.

A Rich Church.

From Col. Forney's Letter in the Press.

The salaries of twenty-eight prelates of the Established Church of England amount to £132,900 a year, or nearly $800,000; but to this you must add £38,000 for as many deans. The annual patronage attached to these twenty-eight dioceses is valued at £901,165. The patronage includes canons resident, archdeacons and other clerical sinecures. The value of the real estate of the Established Church of England may be estimated from its revenue, which, at its lowest rate, is $7,000,000, or $35,000,000 annually. The Established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) owns 1,260 churches, educates 140,000 scholars, and raises £140,000 annually for home and missionary purposes. Within twenty years 150 parish chapels, costing $500,000, have been endowed and erected.

A Faithful Dog.

The Augusta (Me.) Journal says: "This brief story of the faithfulness of a dog will serve as a counterpart to the affecting exhibition of canine fidelity and intelligence as shown by Willie Chase's dog, who so closely attended the dead body of his master after the recent fatal accident to this city. At the time of the funeral of the late Capt. B. F. Willard, in North Berwick, quite recently, his faithful dog howled so mournfully that he had to be chained in the barn to lessen the sound. When he was let loose he seemed he promised to find his master, and not finding him, he tracked the removal of the body to the grave-yard, where he discovered his master's grave, a half mile or more from the house. And now he daily visits the grave and howls and mourns for his late owner."

...LY BLADE.

...ER. J. P. JONES.

...OCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY 12 1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed (postage pre-paid):

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LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE, $3.00 and BLADE, $3.00.

LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and FARM JOURNAL, $2.00.

LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, $3.50.

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

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Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive two at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

A question recently decided in the Liverpool Court of Chancery, has much interest for American journalists, since the decision bears upon an unsettled controversy of our own, in the journalistic profession. An action for libel had been brought against the Liverpool *Leader*, a weekly newspaper, in the course of which the plaintiffs sought to legally compel the editor to give the name of the persons from whom he had received the alleged libelous information. This Mr. VAUGHAN, the editor, refused to do, and long and elaborate arguments were made by the plaintiff's counsel to demonstrate that the law compelled him to give the names as desired. Vice Chancellor LITTLE sustained the editor in his refusal, not, however, because he considered the interests of journalism would be better protected by rendering the editor responsible for what he published, but on the less reasonable ground, that by answering, the editor might render himself liable to a criminal action for conspiracy, not admitting the right of a journalist to conceal the name of his informant, where no such danger exists.

The Liverpool press, in cautiously reviewing and commenting upon this decision, gives various opinions, the ournal against whom the libel was brought, saying, that if the suit had ended in, for the first time, sending the editor who refused to give his correspondent's name to prison, it would have become necessary to pass an act, better defining the position of the journalist towards the public. General dissatisfaction is expressed with the grounds upon which the decision is based, the press generally taking the standpoint that the journalist should accept the responsibility of what he publishes, and consequently be entitled to conceal the names of those from whom he obtained his information. Otherwise the usefulness of the profession would be greatly impaired, since the press would be obliged to depend upon mere irresponsible gossip from people indifferent about the public use of their names. This meets the views of all reasoning journalists, as the right of the editor to assume responsibility for what he publishes, and to conceal, if he chooses, the sources from which he derives his information, is not only necessary to freedom of the press, but the best safeguard against slanderous and libelous accusations, since more caution is employed where this is the case than where the responsibility can be divided among the editor and his staff of correspondents.

☞ The difference between that method of instruction which relies upon memorizing words, and that which stores the mind with facts, is thus spoken of by the Boston *Bulletin*:

Education may be said to naturally divide itself into two great objects, the training of the mind, and the storing away of important facts and processes for future use. How many of our teachers think of this? They give out a page of history to be committed to memory, and the next morning every one in the class repeats it word for word. Yet not one of them has been trained in mind or has added anything to his knowledge of facts. True, history is made up of facts, but the words have taken precedence of these, and must be remembered before the facts themselves can be reached. Words are cumbrous to learn, and easily forgotten. Facts, with proper training, are easily learned and seldom forgotten.

☞ Love is courageous, and hard times affords no check to the marriage market.

STAGNATION IN THE LABOR MARKET.

While in comparison to our industrial, commercial and financial condition one year since, we have reason in many respects to congratulate ourselves upon a general business revival in every section of the Union, as well as in Europe, for many causes, some of them as yet unexplained, the labor market, particularly in our large cities, is crowded to repletion, and unless measures are taken to provide work, at least a portion of the time, for the army of people who are dependent upon its daily avails for their subsistence, great suffering must ensue. In all commercial points, and all the great centres of population, this depression in the labor market is fearfully apparent, and while no generally recognized cause is advanced for this condition of affairs, there is but one permanent remedy, viz., to encourage the emigration of the surplus labor element to more thinly populated localities in the West or South, where uncultivated lands are abundant through the agricultural development of which a comfortable subsistence at least may be secured. For while the profits of farming are not in general as directly remunerative as those of the laborer in cities, they are in the end more certain, and while the expense of living is infinitely less, the fluctuations which so disastrously affect the business interests of great centres of population, have a far less injurious effect upon the farming community.

During the last years of the war, and since its close until the panic of last fall, undue speculation created much improvidence in commercial and other pursuits carried on in great cities, and the extravagance arising therefrom is a partial solution of the too extreme economy now so manifest in many directions where it ought not to be exercised; but since the inevitable consequence of improvidence and extravagance must be want, it has now to be met as best it may. Without designing in any manner to advocate a repression in the humane spirit of benevolence which in all the large cities provides gratuitous subsistence for those who need it, we would earnestly caution both public and private alms-givers against fostering idleness, indolence, and too often vice, by thoughtless, indiscriminate charity. If work can be provided, but half the time, it is better to give it even at a sacrifice, than to encourage beggary and pauperism by gratuitously providing means of subsistence for those physically and mentally able to earn it. This is as applicable to individuals as corporations, since indiscriminate alms giving is one of the leading causes for the annual increase of the large floating element which congregates around all great centers of population during the Autumn and Winter months, preferring such dependence instead of subsisting upon their labor at reduced rates of compensation on farms, in small villages, or in more thinly settled communities. The extravagant improvidence of the laboring as well as other classes during seasons of prosperity, is another very potent cause of destitution during stringent times like the present, and while for this there is no remedy save that which experience will naturally teach, present want should be relieved by providing labor of some sort, even though it be but for a portion of the time.

BOSTON AND THE OCEAN TRADE.

Boston is making vigorous and quite successful efforts to gain command of a large interest in the shipment of Western produce to Europe. She has expended a large amount of money in constructing the Hoosac Tunnel and in building railroads for the purpose of securing this prize, and now she is making arrangements to have the Grand Trunk Road reach the seaboard at that point instead of Portland. The Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* thus refers to the progress made in this latter enterprise:

It is now highly probable that the Grand Trunk Railway Company will make Boston the outlet for its freight, and in doing so will circumvent the Saratoga combination by making connection with the Michigan Central Road—an arrangement that will be mutually advantageous. By the recent change of grade, the Grand Trunk Road will be enabled to run to Boston without breaking bulk, and although the Road prefers to do its business through Portland, as its seaport, that city lacks the shipping facilities demanded by the Grand Trunk. Last winter, the Grand Trunk was compelled to send the largest part of its freight to Boston, whence it was taken by the Dominion line of steamers to Europe. This arrangement will also interfere seriously with Portland's Allan line of steamships. Both Boston and Baltimore have offered Sir Hugh Allan excellent terms, provided he will accept their proposition to abandon Portland. The Dominion line would also like to go to Portland, but that city must expend $500,000 in building wharves, sheds, elevators, etc., in order to accommodate either the Allan or Dominion line. The advantages which the Dominion line has over the Allan line from Portland is a very important matter. Permanent arrangements have been made by which the Dominion line will put upon the Boston route five steamships, of from 3,250 to 3,800 tons each, thus affording our merchants a chance to support a strictly Boston line in addition to the Cunard line, whose freight comes over the Boston and Albany Railroad. The managers of the Grand Trunk line have decided to place here a number of floating elevators, that will take grain from the terminus of the Boston and Maine Railroad to the steamers of the Dominion line at much cheaper rates than are charged for the same service in New York. It will also be seen that Montreal will have a first-class winter outlet. The Boston freight of the Grand Trunk Road now averages over one hundred and fifty tons per day. It is high time that Boston, with a valuation of $800,000,000, and a wealth nearly as much as the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island united, should rise to the plane of a leading post for the foreign export of grain.

☞ The death of the Princess BONAPARTE VALENTINI is announced as having occurred in Perugia, Italy, during the past month. She was the daughter of LUCIEN BONAPARTE, and celebrated for great strength of mind and no inconsiderable share of personal beauty. Like her father, she was liberal in politics, believing in the divine rights of the people. Possessed of rare intellectual powers, she was an author of more than ordinary merit, and published several volumes of poems, among which "The Legend of Marguerite of Diarano" has taken high rank in Italian literature. During the reign of her cousin, NAPOLEON III., she never ceased her endeavors to influence him in favor of Italian independence, and wrested from him promises which he failed to fulfill. Her death excited much sympathy and sorrow in the community where she had passed the closing years of her life.

THE LATEST POLAR EXPEDITION.

The last polar expedition has been as futile as its predecessors, as is evinced by the Vienna *New Free Press*, which has published advanced sheets from the forthcoming volume of Lieutenant JULES PAYER, the commander of the late Austro-Hungarian Polar expedition, replete with much instructive knowledge concerning Polar regions, though throwing no new light upon the mysteries connected with the North Pole, and having, like all preceding expeditions, failed in the object, viz.: the discovery of the Northwest Passage. From all that can be learned of this last attempt to unveil the icy secret concealed behind the glaciers and icebergs of 83° North latitude, as well as the result of the late Polaris expedition, it appears utterly futile to make further attempts to discover the Northwest Passage, as even if a ship ever could penetrate through the icebergs to the open sea, its return would be an impossibility, and, therefore, to every practical mind, further efforts in this direction not only appear foolhardy but utterly useless.

On the 13th of June, 1872, the Austrian screw steamer Tegethoff, equipped for a three years' polar voyage, left the port of Bremen, with a party of twenty-four men, carefully selected for the hazardous enterprise, under the command of Lieutenant CHARLES WEYPRECHT, of the Austrian navy, and Lieutenant JULES PAYER, of the military service, who, owing to his geographical and cartographic knowledge, shared the command with the former. Several of the crew were Tyroleans who had passed their lives amid the precipices of the Alps, and were inured to the dangers and hardships consequent upon cold latitudes. After reaching Tromsoe, a Norwegian port, the expedition was joined by Captain CARLSEN, a hardy Norwegian whale fisher, accustomed from early youth to the atmosphere of the Arctic regions, who was to act as its guide across the ice fields. At the close of July, the Tegethoff had reached Nova Zembla and sighted the ice fields, and sailing northward along the coast of that peninsula until they had reached William Islands, in latitude 75 degrees north, they found an open passage, and, before entering its unknown dangers, had the satisfaction of being joined by a Norwegian yacht, with Count WILCZEK and Commodore Baron VON STERNECK aboard, both of whom were greatly interested in the success of the expedition, and had made a voyage from Spitzbergen hither to establish, at this distant point, a depot supplies for its use.

The two ships sailed in company until arriving at the Barentz Islands, the yacht Ishjorn sailed for Europe, and the Tegethoff turned her prow northward. The steamer was now 2,000 miles away from home, and the beginning of the autumn season was ushered in with extreme cold, the ice becoming so thick as to defy the saw or even the force of explosions in attempts to enlarge the passage. The Tegethoff was driven northward by the current, and often her destruction, by coming in contact with the ice bergs, was imminent, as the injuries she sustained rendered her sinking a momentarily looked for occurrence.—However, instead of this catastrophe, she was lifted higher and higher by the force of the current, and, notwithstanding every obstacle incident to the severe climate and inhospitable surroundings, she had steadily drifted northward, reaching 78 degrees north latitude on January 1st, 1873. Here, however, she became surrounded by walls of ice forty feet in depth, from which she was destined never to be freed, but with the hope that the summer's sun would release her occupants from their imprisonment, they resigned themselves to their fate, and made preparations to pass the winter. This, amid great sufferings and hardships, was accomplished in safety, but the coming summer, when the ice began to crack and melt in a measured degree, the ship continued to drift northward until the 80th degree of latitud was reached, where the explorers believed they had discovered an unknown land, which we should be inclined to doubt were they not so positive in affirming the existence of rocks and mountains of land, since it was so completely covered with ice and snow that, like many of their compeers, they may have been mistaken. They describe this region as one of utter desolation, inhabited by no living creature save the white bear. Here they passed their second winter, amid the darkness of the polar latitudes, and when the sun reappeared towards the last of February, the Tegethoff was firmly fastened in a bed of solid ice, and no efforts to cut her loose were successful, observations taken of her position showing that they were in 59 deg. east longitude and 79 deg. 51 min. north latitude.

Here they remained until the end of May, hoping the approach of summer would release the ship from its icy surroundings, but as they were disappointed and feared to endure the rigors of a third winter, they made preparations to return homeward on sledges and by small boats. But before doing so, several expeditions were undertaken with sledges and Greenland dogs to the northward, until they had reached 83 degrees of North latitude, the highest point yet attained. Here they discovered a tract of land which PAYER describes as of about the area of Spitzbergen, composed of mountain chains, fiords and islands, which they explored until floating masses of ice rendered further progress impossible. Geologically considered, it resembles northwestern Greenland, being mostly a desert of ice and snow, and in its most favored localities evincing a very feeble vegetation, the only living creatures upon it being polar bears. A degree to the southward an oasis was occasionally found where the sight of birds gladdened the weary travellers, but this was rare, and an immense open sea, covered with a very thin crust of ice, was deemed by them the Polar Sea sought.—Its approach, however, was barred by impassable mountains of ice for two or three degrees southward, rendering it literally impossible for a ship to pass backward or forward. After naming several points in honor of the friends of the expedition, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and Dr. PETERMANN, the eminent geographer, the exploring party returned to the Tegethoff and prepared for their homeward journey on sledges and small boats, which, after the usual hardships incident to polar travel, they accomplished in safety, reaching Wardoe, in Norway, on the 3d of last September. So far as the results of the Tegethoff expedition are concerned, they afford very little knowledge not already known regarding polar mysteries. That ships can ever pass the 180 to 200 miles of solid ice which bars the approach to what is believed to be the open polar sea, now appears as impossible as to navigate the air with safety, and to leave a destination with the belief of landing alive and in health at some certain specified point. Even though each expedition claims to have attained points farther northward than its predecessor, no practical advantage results to mankind therefrom, and, save the gratification of national and individual ambition, nothing further appears attainable by the dangerous and expensive endeavors to find the Northwest Passage, which, if it really exists, can never be of practical use or benefit.

IS PAUPERISM A DISEASE?

Men are so prone to find excuses for their short-comings, that they are disposed to saddle the weight of responsibility for evil practices upon their ancestors, under the general and somewhat undefinable mantle of inherited disease. Like most theories, very plausible reasons can be found to support these claims. A man who is given to drunkenness is pitied and petted because of his misfortune. His offense against society, his family, and himself, is regarded as a providential affliction rather than a voluntary crime. And the same excuse may be given for almost every offender against just laws and good morals.

The latest instance of this general prevalence of inherited disease among the worst and most depraved classes of society, is the discovery that pauperism is an hereditary disease. True, he may be strong and healthy, physically, and not affected mentally; yet there is something about him which leaves no room to doubt that he has the pauper disease—and he may have it very bad, indeed, for cases are known where the disease has been in the same family for a period of five hundred years. Dr. HOYT, Secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, has given this subject much attention. He has been collecting statistics for the different counties of that State calculated to throw some light on the causes of pauperism. He claims to have discovered facts which demonstrate that it is a type of disease—something hereditary, often clinging to a family for generations.

In a recent report on the Suffolk County Almshouse, which is justly considered a model institution, Dr. HOYT says he has traced cases of pauperism in certain families for generations, and in one case he found that the aggregate pauper support in one family had been 500 years. In some Almshouses there are living girls of seventeen years of age, born in the poorhouse. Often father, mother and children are all together in the same institution. In the Suffolk County Poorhouse is a maiden of 74 years, who has spent 63 of these years in that institution. She is good natured and industrious, and belongs to a class of Americans described by Dr. HOYT as follows:

They are representatives of certain New England families who came from Connecticut and Rhode Island, during the last century and settled in the upper part of New York State, as well as in certain localities on Long Island. The stock from which they sprung is thriftless, careless, not vicious or troublesome, hardly possessing enough energy or activity of motive power to be exercised in that direction, but at the same time being long lived and physically healthy; no ambition to save or exert themselves in any particular direction, never having voted or exercised any of the prerogatives of citizenship; never owning land, nor even having kept house; working a little until they got tired, and then taking an indefinite rest at the expense of the county in which they may be at the time. This class of people sometimes contribute to the criminal element which infests the prisons, penitentiaries and jails of New York State; but, as a general rule, they are too indifferent and inactive to engage in the thought essential for the successful accomplishment of a daring or hazardous crime.

It is very natural that a person who has engaged in the investigation of any subject affecting the conditions of human life, should settle upon some theory as to the cause of the peculiar condition under consideration. We have no doubt but laziness, like other traits of character, may be transmitted from one generation to another; but that it is any more a disease than the inordinate selfishness, which drives men at a rapid rate to the end of their earthly existence, merely for the accumulation of money, or the acquisition of fame, is a question which Dr. HOYT does not settle to our entire satisfaction. Discovering the fact that paupers are able to earn their own living, should justify, as a rule, the turning of them over to work or starvation. That is about the only medicine, perhaps, which can reach a case of hereditary pauperism.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the debt statement for the month ending Oct. 31, 1874:

Six per cent. Bonds	$1,182,260,050
Five per cent. Bonds	568,505,950
Total Coin Bonds	$1,750,766,000
Lawful Money Debt	14,679,000
Matured Debt	20,749,980
Legal Tender Notes	382,175,297
Certificates of deposit	52,525,000
Fractional Currency	48,872,074
Coin Certificates	22,073,400
Total without interest	$ 504,924,652
Total Debt	$2,260,907,102
Total interest	37,115,070
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	90,039,741
Currency	16,396,770
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	23,525,000
Total in Treasury	$ 130,011,011
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,159,061,761
Decrease during the month	681,434

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,202,470
Interest paid by the United States	24,32[illegible]
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, etc	5,497,993
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,828,[illegible]

☞ It is claimed that President JEWETT's salary—$40,000 per year—is the largest paid to any Railroad official in the world.

THE BRITISH SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

This association held its annual session at Glasgow at the beginning of last month, and, like similar organizations throughout the enlightened world, developed many noteworthy facts, and much benificial knowledge touching the welfare and happiness of society. All the papers and essays read were of an unusually interesting character, and as several of them bear with great distinctness upon unsolved social enigmas on this side of the Atlantic, we reproduce a brief synopsis. An essay entitled "Domestic Service for Ladies," was read by Mrs. CRAWSHAY of Cyfarthia Castle, which painted in very sombre hues the position and condition of 900,000 superfluous gentlemen or ladies of Great Britain, all of whom are born in the so-called higher ranks of life and educated accordingly. To these, marriage is impossible, because, through emigration and other causes, they exceed, to the number above mentioned, that of the opposite sex, and, as owing to the unequal division of property they are usually poor, their condition is a truly deplorable one, reared as they have been in refinement and luxury, and crowded out as they are from all avenues of remunerative labor. The enlargement of the sphere of womanly occupations, whereby these unfortunates can secure to themselves pecuniary independence, Mrs. CRAWSHAY regarded as a very important social question of the day. And to mitigate in a measured degree the evils resulting from this cause, she urged her more fortunate sisters who were the mistresses of large establishments to choose their housekeepers and upper servants from this class.

Her suggestions were unfavorably received by many ladies present among the audience, but nothing daunted, the lady went on to state how successful the experiment had proved in her own home, at Cyfarthia Castle, where the acting cook, kitchen maid, dairy maid and ladies maid, were chosen from this social class, to whom Mrs. CRAWSHAY gives the name of "lady helps." She said they performed all the services usually required, with the exception of some very rough work, for which she occasionally engaged temporary service from others more accustomed to it, that they had given the most perfect satisfaction, and were only too happy to be enabled thus to independently earn their subsistence. Doubtless Mrs. CRAWSHAY's ideas regarding the question, what shall we do with our superfluous ladies? are good so far as they go, although it is evident that she has not yet realized, that the key to the enigma lies hidden in the great fundamental truth that society must be educated to regard as honorable any useful employment in which either sex choose to engage, making capacity the only test of merit or fitness therefor.

Mrs. E. M. KING read a paper on "The Science of Domestic Economy," wherein she strongly urged the necessity of giving to women more generally, practical scientific education, citing the need of science in the art of cooking and domestic life. She said that the reason why women were lacking in inventive genius was because they had had no world open to them in which these powers had found room for development, and that if men had, from the world's creation, attended to all the various and incessant cares of domestic life, they would not have found time to create paying trades and professions, or to have developed the inventive faculty. By a scientific knowledge of domestic economy, she argued that much useless labor would be dispensed with and better health and more time be the result. Woman's dress, she further argued, now engrossed too much time and labor, and was nevertheless inartistic and unhealthy, owing to her ignorance of the structure and functions of the body, and here the lack of hygienic knowledge was the apparent cause. Like FREDERIC the Great, Mrs. KING strictly believes that knowledge must precede virtue and happiness, and that womankind and mankind need only to know in order to do what is most conducive to the happiest conditions of life; an idea in which most social philosophers agree with her.

"The influence of the employment of mothers upon infant mortality," was discussed by Doctors HOPE, COOKE, TAYLOR and CARPENTER, but so conflicting were their statements, based upon statistics, that it was impossible to arrive at correct conclusions. It was proven that no more mortality existed among the children of mothers who worked in the manufacturing and agricultural districts, than among those who led lives of elegant leasure in London and other cities, the only thing upon which all agreed being the deleterious effects of artificial and chemically prepared food for infants, and the necessity of an abundant supply of natural nourishment. An able and erudite article on jurisprudence was read by Lord MONCREIFF and "How Great Britain can best prepare itself to meet the increased competition from the spread of manufacturing industries throughout Europe," was discussed by Mr. MATHESON. "Educational Development," was the subject of an essay by Lord NAPIER, wherein that nobleman took the ground that elementary education could not be longer solely controlled by denominational influences, and yet that the masses were not ready to give up religious studies entirely, and therefore he recommended a compromise between the radical advocates of both systems, and in conclusion he paid a well deserved tribute to that enlightenment of public opinion which was throwing down the barriers to woman's higher educational advantages. Very great interest was manifested throughout the sessions of the Congress, the last meetings being as well attended as the first, all eliciting marked attention from the large and intelligent audiences which they had drawn together.

☞ A fire at Clinton, Iowa, started by a spark from a locomotive, destroyed a large amount of property. One lumber dealer, who lost a large amount of lumber by the fire, has sued the Railroad Company for $61,000.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says Congress will be asked to make sundry internal improvements, the principal appropriations for that purpose being the following: Chicago River, $78,000; Calumet Harbor, $75,000; Michigan City, $80,000; Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, $750,000; enlargement of St. Mary's Canal, $300,000; Toledo Harbor, $200,000; Sandusky, $50,000; Black River, 101,000; to complete the Louisville & Portland Canal, $100,000; Tennessee River, $75,000; the Cumberland below Nashville, $175,000; mouth of the Mississippi, $250,000; improvement of the Ohio, $902,000; the Wabash, $130,000; Upper Mississippi, $25,000; Des Moines Rapids, $480,000; Rock Island, $80,000; Illinois River, $150,000; Mississippi River, between the Missouri and Ohio, $600,000; Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas, $372,000.

It has been the custom of Congress to cut down the appropriations to about one-fourth the amount demanded; hence, the figures here given can only be regarded as an index to a purpose to do something. Almost every member of Congress will demand something for his district, and in this manner the funds at the disposal of Congress are so distributed and wasted upon comparatively useless projects, that meritorious improvements are neglected to such an extent as to seriously interfere with commercial interests. Take our own harbor as a sample. At the mouth of the Bay there is a zigzag channel, narrow, and of insufficient depth, requiring vessels to travel a long distance to make a few miles, and the General Government, instead of making such improvement as the great interests of the commerce of this city, and of the Lakes demand, just appropriates annually a sum sufficient to keep open the old channel. The amount expended is absolutely necessary each year, but it is, nevertheless, money thrown away, for the Government has already expended upon our harbor money enough to have constructed a permanent and ample channel, good for all future time.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that members of Congress cannot rise above petty local prejudices and corrupt electioneering schemes, to legislate for the interests of the country. Toledo is situated at the farthest western point on a direct water line to Europe. On the completion of the improvements now in progress for increasing the facilities for shipping by the St. Lawrence River route, a larger class of vessels are expected to enter upon that trade, with the view to direct European shipments from Lake ports. It must be apparent to any candid observer, that Toledo is situated at a point which enables her to command the great bulk of this trade from the West. Beyond this point, most of the freights can be carried cheaper and more expeditiously by rail than by water. The interests of the people of the West, therefore, require that this great thoroughfare should be so improved as to afford all the facilities requisite for the expeditious and cheap transportation of freight. To do this, it is necessary for Congress to take steps for the permanent improvement of our harbor. The interests at stake are too great to be neglected; besides, mere temporary improvements are but a waste of money. Congress should at once provide for the construction of a permanent channel, and make ample appropriation for its immediate construction. There is no improvement more necessary than this. There is no improvement contemplated which promises such large benefits in return for the money expended.

☞ German correspondents write that the last anniversary of the battle of Sedan was kept in all the cities and towns of Germany with unprecedented pomp and splendor. In Berlin every street was decorated, and a hundred different societies and organizations vied with each other in public displays in honor of the occasion. At Honigsberg a monument of Queen LOUISA, the mother of the present Emporer, was unveiled. Music, orations, and fireworks followed, while all the inhabitants of the city united in rendering marks of respect to the memory to the day, and Prussia's most popular Queen. It will be recollected that at the beginning of the present century Queen LOUISA spent several anxious years in Honigsberg, whither she had fled from the victorious armies of the first NAPOLEON. At Stettin, Breslau, Munich, Hanover, Carlsme, Stuttgart, Cassel and Cologne, imposing assemblies gathered in the public squares, marched with music and banners to the Town Halls where orations were delivered, lauding the heroism and prowess of the victors at Sedan, while both Protestant and Catholic Churches were open for religious ceremonies commemorative of the occasion, and festivities were held in the public gardens for the school children.

☞ An aged colored man of Mobile was recently asked if he could give a reason for the present poverty of that city and the surrounding country. "O yes," was the reply, "now both the white gemmen and the darkies have dun gone crazy on politics. Afore de wah niggers worked and white folks had money plenty, but now don't neither of dem do no work and consequently neither of 'em got 'nough to buy corn bread."

☞ The wine-growers of the Rhine valleys believe the vintage produced during those years when a comet is visible, is greatly superior in flavor on account of this heavenly visitor, and "comet wine" is so labeled, and among connoisseurs always brings the highest prices. That of the present year is considered of a particularly excellent quality.

☞ Some Boston ladies have organized a luncheon club, where tea, oysters, coffee, sandwiches and other creature comforts in the way of edibles and non-intoxicating beverages are to be dispensed at reasonable rates to ladies only. It is to be understood that a pleasant social chat of an hour or two is to be one of the luxuries of the institution.

☞ New York is providing for a grand ovation on the occasion of Miss CUSHMAN's farewell to the stage in that city, on Saturday next. At the conclusion of the regular evening performance, Miss CUSHMAN is to be made the center of a group, we are told, of the companies of the various theatres, with their managers, and delegates from the two professional clubs, the Lotos and the Arcadian; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is to read a poem written to order for the occasion; Judge BRADY "will then, in the midst of music from the large orchestra and the Ninth Regiment Band, present Miss CUSHMAN with a Greek lyria of laurel leaves, and the masks of Tragedy and Comedy in immortelles." She will afterward be carried to her hotel in an open carriage, "drawn by six white horses," and preceded by the Ninth Regiment Band; and the night will close with a reception at the Arcadian. The President, members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, and many other distinguished persons are expected to be present.

☞ The sugar trade of Boston, according to the *Journal*, exceeds that of any other kind of business. The following figures show the receipts at that port in nine months of 1873 and 1874: 1873, 56,170 hogsheads, 571,245 bags and baskets, 7,990 boxes; 1874, 80,195 hogsheads, 283,201 bags and baskets, 8,851 boxes. By this it will be seen that while the hogsheads have increased 30,005 in number, or nearly 100 small cargoes, the bags and baskets have declined from 1873 more than one-half. Last year the receipts of India sugars were immense, and the importations resulted in enormous losses to all purchasers. This has caused almost a cessation of purchases in these quarters this year, although the receipts of nearly 300,000 packages in nine months of 1874 are fully up to the average.

☞ Apropos of the proposed North Pole expedition, at the expense of the United States, the Chicago *Times* suggests that Congress order the construction of a ship capable of sailing either on the surface of the water or under the water. In such a craft, properly supplied with a stock of bottled air, the bold navigator could sail under the ice barrier which lies between the habitable world and the Polar sea, which, as everybody knows, is open. The barrier is one that can never be overcome. The only way left is to undercome it.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* finds interest in the recently published letter of President GRANT, on account of the fact that it may be interpreted to mean either that "I will," or that "I won't," just according to the views or wishes of the interpreter. It concludes an article on the subject with this paragraph:

The subject is of interest to us chiefly as a question of interpretation. So far as the practical importance of the third-term discussion is concerned, it can be disposed of in a very few words. Even if Grant wanted a third-term the people would not give it to him.

☞ Since the rifled cannon has come into use, the old smooth-bore guns are considered of little account. A process for rifling the smooth-bores has been invented, and it is thought the guns may thus be rendered serviceable. A coiled wrought-iron cylinder is secured by a collar at the muzzle of the gun. Experiments have proved very satisfactory. Ten-pound smooth bores can thus readily be converted into eight-pound rifle cannon.

☞ Senator SHERMAN is reported as predicting that there will be little or no legislation on the currency question the coming winter. Perhaps not, but the Republican party can scarcely hope to receive endorsement at the hands of the people, unless it provides for some improvement in the financial affairs of the country. Nine-tenths of the people demand more currency, and they will have it.

☞ JOHN LAIRD, the man who built the *Alabama* for the rebels, died in London last week. His sympathies were strongly with the rebels. Indeed, such was the case with the British aristocracy generally. Few, however, made themselves so conspicuous as LAIRD by their efforts to promote the rebel cause.

☞ A decision, rendered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts last week, is very important in its effects upon charitable institutions. The Court held that such institutions are not exempt from taxation for local improvements. The law only exempts such property from taxation for general purposes.

☞ The St. Louis *Globe* thinks, in view of the overcrowded condition of the clerk market, that there is too strong a tendency of American genius to "mercantile pursuits" at present; there are too many native "clerks" and too many imported shoemakers in the land.

☞ Public fire alarms will not be given in Boston after this week, the still alarm system having been adopted. The object is to prevent the collection of large crowds of people at fires, yet citizens object to it, because they desire to know when and where there is a fire.

☞ In Russia, matrimonial infelicity must not be uncommon, for they have a proverb which says: "Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times."

☞ Bishop BEDELL has called a Convention of the Southern diocese of this state at Columbus, on the 8th of January, for the purpose of organization and the election of a Bishop.

☞ The New Hampshire woman who is just one hundred years old, talks all day without experiencing the least fatigue. In fact, it seems to "just talk itself."

☞ The statement that PHIL. SHERIDAN will not marry, because he will not surrender his right to go to bed with his boots on, whenever he feels like it, needs confirmation.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, November 26th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Farm Garden and House.

System in Farming.

If all farmers received, as a part of their education, a correct idea of the adaptation of various soils to the several crops cultivated—if they acquire a proper estimate of the value of manure, and its application to the land, in order to insure the best results—if they understood the proper rotation for the soil of their farm—if they would thoroughly instruct themselves in the principles of drainage—in short, if they could systematize their business as do the merchant, the manufacturer, or the tradesman, the result would be that the money value of the crops of the country would be doubled. Here and there, we find one such farmer, and wherever found, he is prosperous and contented.

It was once hoped that our Agricultural schools, so munificiently endowed, would accomplish something in this direction: but that hope seems long since past. In the hands of pedants and classicists, these institutions have become schools for implanting in the minds of poung men intended for farmers, a contempt for farming, and for unfitting incipient agriculturists for agricultural pursuits.

A well-conducted farm may be likened to a perfect machine, and wherever such a farm is found, the machinery will be found, when in use, running with unnecessary noise and clatter, with no lost motion, to wear and tear it to pieces. The plows and cultivators will be found with the surfaces that come in contact with the earth always bright and smooth, whether they be in use or not, and when not in use they will be safely housed from the weather. Grass upon such farms will always be found the important crop upop upon which all else is built. The cattle and other stock will be of the best, and well protected from cold and storm. The fuel, whether wood or coal, will be safely secured from wet; the stacks of hay or grain will be found of uniform size and perfect proportion; and there will be an air of general tidiness about the place well worthy of emulation. These farmers have brought business tact to their profession, and barring accidents that no one can foresee, must be successful.

It is not necessary that the *Western Rural* draw the obverse of this. It can be seen in every neighborhood, in every portion of our land—less, indeed, in the older settled portions of the country than the newer, for the reason that as the land becomes worn, some degree of system is indispensable. On the other hand, in countries, especially prairie regions, while the land is new, crops are easily cultivated, and this ease of cultivation is apt to beget sloth; and unless the individual be progressive, this sloth becomes chronic.

The farmer must know at the start what he is going to do, and to this end he must understand the capability of his farm. Then his yearly operations must be distinctly before him. He must not stop to plan when a piece of work is half finished. He must begin at the beginning, must have fields properly laid out, the rotation established, and the extent of each crop prescribed. It is true that peculiar seasons and circumstances may cause any system to be modified. A rotation may be even seriously broken into. The good farmer will know how to alter his plans, to suit such contingencies, without seriously affecting the general result. If he be a practical man, he will know how much labor will be necessary in the preparation of the land, in sowing, in the cultivation and harvesting of each crop. Now, if he add two-fifths for rainy weather, he will be able to so apportion his labor in the Spring as to keep ahead of his work, unless it be an exceptional season. Undertaking too much is only the next worse thing to laziness. Both are apt to end in weedy and generally untidy fields.

Every farmer should understand something about the repair of tools and implements, and, for this purpose, should have a workshop provided with more or less tools, according as his talent leads him toward mechanics. There are many odd jobs much chesper performed at home, than if sent a mile to the village, with the risk of having to wait for the simple job to be done.

How few farmers carry a well arranged memorandum book, in which may be jotted down, from day to day, such suggestions as may present themselves to the mind. If systematically used, a note book may be to the farmer what a sheet anchor is to a ship, or the logbook is to the sailor.

The proper time to commence systematizing the labor of the farm is in the Autumn. To assist and get all in trim for Winter, is of the first consideration, and, as a rule, the more plowing there is done in the Fall, the better. We can hardly plow too much, even if some of it require to be lightly replowed in the Spring. The frost of winter is one of Nature's silent but most efficient workers for the benefit of the farmers. The sheds and stables must be put in order, the forage estimated, and a calculation made as between the amount of hand and the number of mouths to be fed, and, if short, how the difficulty will be best overcome. In fact, there is no end to suggestions that would continually arise, for one brings another. The wise man works steadily to an end, with the view of accomplishing a maximum of labor, with a minimum of power. This is what constitutes a good business man, be he farmer, tradesman or laborer.

Painting Old Buildings.

Paint is an article of incalculable value, and yet how many there are who make little or no use of it. A large proportion of farm houses, and a much larger proportion of barns, go unpainted, and it is rare, indeed, to find the fences and minor outbuildings protected by a coat of paint. And yet there is nothing else that will add as much value for the same money. A bright, neatly-painted house gives a cheerful, refined appearance to the whole premises; and if the barn, out-houses and fences have received the same attention, the effect is largely increased. Talk as we will, we judge of things by outside appearance, to a great extent, and men will continue to do so as long as the world stands. In nine cases out of ten, it is all we have to judge from or by, for we do not have the opportunity to investigate further. Except friends and intimate acquaintances, our reputation depends largely upon what people see with their eyes. We are often told that men regard the outside, but God looks at the heart. It may be true, but we believe God looks *all over*, and we are sure that the outside is an unerring index of the heart. "By their fruits shall ye know them," if you will make us moralize. The condition of the premises is a sure exponent of the character and habits of the owner. Take the farmers in your own neighborhood, and see who has the best reputation for thrift and industry, and who is regarded as the most slovenly and thriftless. After you have decided this question, see whether it was not done according to this rule.

Equally forcible is the argument of *preservation*, in the use of paint. Wood exposed to the weather will last as long again if it is properly protected by paint, and this is the most potent reason for its use, with some. There are many farmers who have unpainted buildings, old and weather-beaten, that have come into their possession in this condition, or else they were not sufficiently awake to its importance when the buildings were new. They would be glad to paint them now, but regard it as almost impossible, or too expensive. But they are mistaken. The old, dull, leaden buildings can be painted, and the appearance of the premises wonderfully transformed, at a very moderate cost. Proceed as follows:

Go over the building first with a stiff broom, applying it vigorously. You can thus remove nearly all the lint, and if the building is quite old, we would not advise any further preliminary work, except the filling of holes with putty, and the securing of loose boards. If the building is comparatively new, sandpaper, followed by a stiff brush, will put the surface into a condition almost as good as new. Now for the paint. We can recommend the following mixture as cheap and durable, for we have seen it tried. It is taken from "How to Paint."

Put half a bushel of good lime into a clean barrel, and add sufficient water to make a thin whitewash; stir well until every lump is dissolved, and then add 50 pounds of mineral paint, 50 pounds whiting, and 60 pounds of road dust, finely sifted. Then add linseed oil, and mix to a thick paste. When ready for work, thin it to a proper consistency for application with the brush, with fresh buttermilk, adding a small quantity at a time, to give the ingredients a chance to assimilate. The paint will cover a much greater extent of surface by adding a gallon of soft soap. This paint is equally good for fences and all rough out-door work. You can make more or less, but observe these proportions. The amount required to cover any given surface will depend altogether upon the condition of the surface. Upon new, smooth wood, a gallon will cover from 300 to 400 square feet.—*Ohio Farmer.*

English Poppies.

The abundance of poppies in the wheatfields, in England, seems to have struck the Danbury *News* man, as it does other visitors to that country. The chief weeds, he says, with which the English farmer has to contend, are thistles and poppies. There is nothing remarkable about thistles, unless you are barefooted, but the idea of a poppy being a weed is striking enough. You know how choice we are of them, in our gardens at home, and what an addition to a plot are a half dozen of these brilliantly flowering plants. Try, then, to conjure up thousands of them in one enclosure. They are called "red-weed" in England. They flourish principally in the grain fields, where their deep red contrasts magnificently with the dark green of the wheat and barley and oats. I have seen fields so abounding with popples that they looked as though they were spotted with blood. I have great beds of them springing from newly turned earth along the railways, and their beauty I never saw equalled in nature. Surely Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like unto these—nor smelt like them, I hope.

Rearing their scarlet heads among the dark green grain, they present a picture that must touch every heart—although differently. I have seen two men stand at a fence on opposite sides of a field and gaze for a half hour at the wonderful blending of colors. The one was speechless, his eyes glistening with the most exquisite delight. He was a tourist. The other was speechless, also; but his eyes did not glisten. He was the owner of the field.

Horse Trade with South America.

Horses are cheaper in South America than any where else in the world. They have long since become rather scarce game on the Texas and New Mexican plains, and will soon be known in North America in the "feral" state only by tradition. Our English cousions are about the wide-awakest people on this footstool when there is a "lucky penny to be turned." Perhaps it is because they have more money to risk in new ventures than Jonathan. Perhaps it is because we have so much use for our surplus capital here, but certain it is the English are great hands to open up new trade and start novel enterprises.

They have begun to ship live cattle from South America, and the first cargo has arrived well and was a paying thing. They are now proposing to do the same from Texas.

A writer in *The Field* (London) gives the following advice to one who inquires about shipping horses to England:

He would of course go to Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Confederation. A knowledge of the Spanish language would be requisite to deal properly with the natives, with whom he would have to deal, and who are very shrewd and intelligent. With regard to the best place for buying horses it would be foolish to speak, the field being so wide; but I will mention one or two as being first-rate. Rosario, on the right bank of the Parana, would be an excellent place to ship them, as two lines of steamers run regularly from there, add sailing vessels to all parts. From there also is a railway to Cordova, 247 miles distant, and which goes through some of the finest breeding districts in the republic; it is also adjacent to Santa Fe, another very good place for the purchase of horses. The price I cannot give correctly. I have bought a brood mare and foal for 15s. ($4 50), and I have bought mares for 7s. 6d. ($2 25), and up to £4 ($24); mares always being worth much less than horses, which is owing to an objection to ride a mare which is prevalent. The cost of a single horse to England would be a very great deal more than that of a number, and, of course, the more he sent the less per head it would be. I myself think that, taking all charges, he could purchase a horse and send it to England for from £12 ($72) to £15 ($90) each, and they would be worth in England from £30 ($180) upwards. For myself, I should go out and purchase a lot, get a special rate per steamer, and return with them. I do not think it could be anything but a most profitable speculation, and, taking all things together, would return a net profit of 80 per cent. Of course, a great deal would depend on one's knowledge of horseflesh, and on getting them home without sickness or accident.

Fall Planting of Raspberries.

It is seldom that any one expects to obtain fruit from raspberries the first year they are set out, and those who do are usually disappointed. It is therefore worse than useless to leave long canes upon the roots when planted out, for these only draw to themselves strength, which is needed to produce new ones for giving fruit the following year. The cause of all our commonly cultivated species and varieties are biennial, that is—they grow one season, produce fruit the next, then die. This being the natural habit of the raspberries, very little need be expected from the canes on the roots when transplanted, for if they put forth leaves and lateral shoots all will die before the end of the first season, no matter how careful one may be in trying to preserve them at the start. The better way, and the one usually practiced, is to cut away the canes, or the greater portion, at the time of setting out, allowing all the strength of the roots to be thrown into the new canes, which must spring from them if the plants live and thrive. But as the roots of raspberries, like the currant and gooseberry, commence growing very early in spring, or within two or three days after frost leaves the ground, they cannot be transplanted too early if to be done at this season. The ground is seldom in a condition to work with ease sufficiently early to admit of moving these plants before growth commences, hence the advantage to be gained by planting in the fall. As we have said, it is only the roots that we care about preserving the first season, and if canes are left on at the time of planting in fall, and they are killed during the winter, it is no loss, for the young shoots will be all the more vigorous the next spring. The roots are well protected in the earth, and in a position where they can grow when the season arrives without being disturbed. We would never defer the planting of raspberries until spring if it could be done in the fall, and we may add that currants, gooseberries and blackberries will succeed better if planted at this time than in spring.

The Hog Crop.

The *National Live Stock Journal* says: The Chicago *Tribune*, in discussing the probable supply of hogs for the next season, gives the following figures, based upon the assessors' returns for the States named:

	1874.	1873.
Illinois	3,409,166	3,560,083
Ohio	1,915,200	2,088,300
Iowa	1,287,414	1,460,784
Indiana	2,829,878	2,999,139
Nebraska	255,052	196,095
Total	9,706,310	10,304,401
Decrease this year over last		598,091

It has been remarked that these figures do not include animals under six months old, at the time the returns were made (last spring), many of which will be suitable for packing this winter. But while this is true, it should be remembered that neither did the returns for 1873 include pigs under six months old, and that as the number of pigs bears a certain relation to the number of adult animals, (a relation not likely to vary vey much in a single year) there were probably more pigs under six months old in the country in the spring of 1873, than in the spring of 1874, and that if the returns included animals under six months, the deficiency would have been much greater than above shown.

The fact that the supply is not only short, *but largely short*, cannot be disputed. Perhaps the strongest indication of the fact is found in the high prices which have prevailed during the past summer. Had the supply of hogs been even reasonably large, the high prices which have prevailed would have called out enough hogs to have swamped the market. But the supply of hogs being limited, of course they could not come forward. It is interesting to have one season in which the gamblers in pork cannot delude the country with their clamor about short supplies.

to Get the Best Box Honey.

D. D. Palmer, Mercer, Ills., writes the *American Bee Journal*:—"Taking our location where we have almost a continual flow of honey from early spring till heavy frost cuts it short, we would proceed as follows: Get our hives crammed full of bees by giving no more room to the bees than they can fill; to accomplish this we use a division board and crowd one or more combs to one side, as soon as they have sufficient bees we insert an empty comb and move the partition board and continue thus to do until the hives is full of bees and combs full of brood, we then, and not till then, put on our surplus boxes. If previous to this time they gathered more honey than they consumed in raising brood, we empty with the honey slinger so as to give the queen "elbow room," after our boxes have been on a month we remove them and see the condition below, if they have filled the side combs with honey, which they are apt to do, we remove them and sling the honey out, placing the empty combs in the center and those with most brood outside; give the queen room to deposit eggs; raise all the brood we can and the honey will come. The nearer the brood we put our surplus boxes the less honey will be stored below and the more in the surplus boxes.

"All hives with surplus boxes or a set of frames above for slinging should be examined below once a month, and in case much honey is stored there it should be slung out, as it cramps the queen's breed department. Many queens are called unprolific because they have no room to deposit eggs. Keep hives strong by raising all the brood possible and the honey will be gathered."

THE SOUTH.

At Eufala, Ala., Nov. 3.—A riot occurred at the polls, originating in the attempt of a negro to whip another negro for voting the Democratic ticket. His assailant drew a pistol. The result was three negroes were killed and four mortally and seven seriously and eight slightly wounded. One white man was mortally, one seriously and three slightly wounded. Five or six hundred shots were fired.

Later—Six whites were wounded, one of them, William Keith, mortally. Three negroes were killed outright, and as far as heard from 34 were wounded, 10 to 15 mortally. Since the fight five of them have died, and three or four more will die during the night. Several whites went to the assistance of the negro who had voted the Conservative ticket, when one of his assailants drew a pistol on the whites. In an instant a general fire from the whites and blacks commenced, which the latter stood for a second or two and then gave way. There were probably 500 shots fired by both sides, the majority being by the whites. Negroes came in from the country armed with pistols, heavy clubs, wheel spokes, &c., and were very aggressive upon those of their color who voted the Democratic ticket. For a few seconds after the firing ceased the negroes began to mass for a renewal of the fight, but seeing the whites were arming to receive them, again they scattered and order was soon restored.

At Mobile, Ala., Nov. 3, riots were caused by negroes attempting to rescue negro repeaters from the United States Marshals. The riots were easily suppressed. Two negroes were killed and one white man wounded.

The Episcopal Convention.

The following is the balance of Tuesday's proceedings.

The report of the Committee on measures to be taken on the abandonment of a Church by a Bishop or by a Presbyter was adopted. The report of the Committee on Canons in relation to changing this body, by striking out the clauses "House of Clerical and Lay Deputies" inserting "House of Deputies" was adopted. Resolutions of thanks to Rev. Dr. Crank, the presiding officer of the Convention, and Rev. Dr. Percy, Secretary, were adopted. A message was read from the House of Bishops stating they did not concur in the resolutions from the House of Deputies, appointing a joint Committee for the formation of Synods in a Diocese. A message to prepare an addition to the Italian prayer-book, &c, was concurred in. On motion, Rev. Dr. DeKoven, Rev. Dr. Stander and Prof. F. Nash were appointed a Committee on behalf of the house. Rev. Dr. Crank returned thanks for the resolution of thanks passed. A Committee was then appointed to wait on the House of Bishops and inform them that the House of Deputies had finished the business before them and were ready for any action from the house of Bishops in regard to an adjournment. The message from the House of Bishops recommending the appointment of a Committee to take steps for the appointment of a Joint Committee to revise the Constitution of the Church was not concurred in.

The average female is just now crazy over hats. If she hasn't got a soft felt, with a rakish crown and a thievish-looking brim, she is crazy to get one, and if she has got one she is mad because she didn't get the other pattern.

ELECTION RETURNS.

State Elections of Nov. 3.

Indication's of epublican Losses.

Some Singular and Unaccountable Results.

We give below the earliest reports received from the elections held in the various States named on Tuesday Nov. 3d. These reports though likely to be modified by later returns given elsewhere show substaintally the result of the November elections.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Nov. 3.—An unusually heavy vote has been polled throughout the State. The returns show considerable Democratic gains. The new Constitution is overwhelmingly defeated. The woman suffrage amendment is also defeated, but seems to have received a larger vote than was generally expected. The indications are that Williams, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the First District; Potter, Democrat, in the Fourth; Durand, Democrat, in the Sixth; Waldron, Republican, in the Second; Conger, Republican, in the Seventh; Hubbell, Republican, in the Ninth. The Fifth District is claimed for Williams, Republican, but it is considered doubtful.

The count of the vote in Detroit City is very slow and full returns cannot be known to-night.

The Third District is claimed for Willard, Republican, by 1,500 majority. Potter's majority in the Fourth District is estimated at 1,200.

In the Fifth District, Williams, Republican, as far as heard from, has about 1,000 majority.

Sixth District returns so far, give Durand, Democratic, over 400 majority.

Seventh District, Conger, Republican, is re-elected by probably 1,400 majority.

Eight District claimed for Bradley, Republican, by 1,200 majority.

Detroit, Nov. 4.—In Wayne county, which includes Detroit city and the First Congressional District, the Democrats elect their county ticket, except Clerk. Their majority for Governor is 856; on Congressman, 1,987. The Democrats will have a large representation in the Legislature, probably a majority.

The result on Congressman in the Eighth District is in doubt, and the official vote may be necessary to decide. The District is very large, including the Saginaw Valley and the Eastern part of the State north of Saginaw Bay. The Republican majority in 1872 was 3,300.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Nov. 3.—In this city the Democrats claim 800 gain.

Mobile, Nov. 3.—The City and County of Mobile have gone Democratic by about 1,200 majority.

Montgomery, Nov. 3.—Enough returns have been received to assure the election of Bradford (Dem.) to Congress in place of Pelham, by a Democratic gain.

Montgomery, Nov. 4.—Democrats claim certainly five Congressmen, a gain of three.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 4.—Enough gains are reported to insure the election of the Democratic State ticket by from six to ten thousand majority. Five Congressmen are certainly elected, and probably two others, and there is a Democratic majority in the Legislature. More negroes voted the Democratic ticket than whites voted the Radical. Democratic gains are reported from every county heard from, except Sumpter.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Nov. 3.—The election passed off without disturbance. A full vote was polled. The Democrats carry the First, and it is thought the Fourth Ward; the Republicans the Second and Third. The vote in the city is close between Wilshire, Democrat, and Haynes, Republican, for Congress. The chances are that Haynes carries Pulaski county. Advices from Saline are that every vote cast at Belton, the county seat, was for Welshire. In Faulkner, Wilshire runs ahead. The Democrats claim his election by a considerable majority. No news from other districts.

Full returns from the city show a majority of 19 for Judge Wilshire, the Democratic candidate for Congress. The Democrats elect three out of five Aldermen.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 3.—Returns from the State are incomplete, but indications are that all three counties have gone Democratic, and there is not a Republican elected in the State.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Nov. 3.—M. A. Candler, Democrat, in the Fifth, and G. McMillan, Democrat, in the Ninth District, are elected to Congress by large majorities.

Augusta, Nov. 3.—Alexander H. Stephens, for Congress, is elected without opposition.

Savannah, Nov. 3.—Julian Hartridge, Democrat, for Congress, is elected by 3,000 majority.

Augusta, Nov. 3.—Blount (Dem.) is elected from the Sixth District, Cook (Dem.) from the Third, Felton (Ind. Dem.) from the Seventh, each by a decided majority. Mills, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, says he will contest Candler's seat.

ILLINOIS.

Cairo, Ills., Nov. 3.—Cairo gives a Democratic majority of about 200 on the State and Congressional tickets—a Democratic gain of 300.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Returns from the city and county indicate the election of the Democratic county ticket by 6,000 or 7,000 majority, that J. D. Ward, in the Second, and C. B. Farwell, in the Third, both Republicans, are re-elected by small majorities, and B. G. Caulfield, Democrat, in the First District, is elected by a fair majority.

The returns indicate the re-election of Clements (Rep.) to Congress from the Eleventh District. The Republican State ticket is also probably carried in the District by a reduced majority. The vote is light.

McLeansboro, Nov. 3.—Returns from the Nineteenth Congressional District indicate that Anderson, Ind. or farmers' candidate, has a majority of 300 in Franklin county, and 500 in Jefferson. Marshal, Dem. ha 400 to 500 majority in White county, and Hamilton and Gallatin are also reported to have given Marshal a majority. Nixon and Lee counties gives Henderson, Rep., for Congress, 300 majority.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Returns from Lake county, so far as received, give the Opposition State ticket 79 majority. In Perry county, Dequoin and Pinckneyville give Republican State Treasurer 50, and Clements, Republican candidate for Congress, 24 majority.

Peoria, Ills., Nov. 3.—R. H. Whiting, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, has 800 to 1,000 majority in this city, a large Republican gain.

Lincoln, Ill., Nov. 3.—Five towns in this, Logan county, give Ridgeway, Republican, for Treasurer, 43 majority, and Stevenson, Democrat, for Congress, 73 majority.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 3.—Cario give Carroll, Treasurer, 90 majority; and Hartzel, Democrat, for Congress in the Eighteenth District, 177 majority. The Democrats claim the election of Wm. Hartzel.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Further returns from the State do not change the estimate already sent in of the result of the election in this State, except that Franklin Corwin, Republican, is probably elected in the Seventh District. There was an immense amount of scratching everywhere, especially in this city and county.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth, Nov. 3.—Returns from a few precincts in this county and the estimate of the city give Patrott, the Reform candidate for Congress, 700 majority; Osborne, Republican, for Governor, has at least 1,500 majority. A light vote was cast.

A dispatch says Ford county Kansas gives 140 Republican majority; Pawnee county 65 Rep. majority; Comanche county, Casey, Reform, for Governor, 59 majority; Halney county, a large Republican majority.

KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Nov. 3d.—The election passed off quietly with a small vote polled. Black, Democrat for Congress, has 211 majority in the city. The Republican majority in April was 665.

Louisville, Nov. 3.—The election in this city was the quietest ever known, and only about one-fourth the vote was polled. E. Y. Parsons, the Democratic nominee, has about 3,000 majority over Gray and Wood, Independent Democrat for Congress; no Republican candidate.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.—Returns from the Sixth District, Ky., render certain the election of Jones, Democrat, for Congress, over the Independent Democratic and Republican opponents by a majority of 2,000.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—Additional returns are favorable to the Conservatives. Indications are that they will elect five Congressmen and State Treasurer. The Democrats now claim the election of 68 members to the Legislature, 55 being a majority.

The following election extra bulletin states that many of the Republican election officials have absented themselves without complying with the provisions of the law, and though they have been searched for could not be found. The First District, eight wards in the city, and St. Bernard's Parish, give Gibson over 5,000 majority, one Parish, Plaquemine, to hear from. The Second District, six wards in the city and St. Charles Parish, give Ellis 4,699 majority; three wards and three parishes to hear from. The Third District parishes give Breux 1,677 majority; four parishes to hear from. In the Fourth District five parishes give Levy 2,800 majority; seven porishes to hear from. The Fifth District—Seven parishes give Spencer 173 majority; seven parishes to hear from. The Sixth District—Five parishes give Nash 841 majority; seven parishes to hear from. It is believed that Nash is the only Republican elected to Congress.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—W. J. O'Brien, Democrat, for Congress, is elected in the Third District by 4,453 majority, and Swann, Democrat, by 3,424 in the Fourth District.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—P. F. Thomas, Democrat, for Congress, in the Sixth District, is elected by 760 majority.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Roberts, Democrat, for Congress, is elected in the Second District by 2,500 majority. Thomas, Democrat, is elected in the First District by several hundred majority. In the Fifth District Hinkle, Democrat, is elected by 1,000 majority. There are Democratic gains in the Sixth District, and an official count will be required to decide the contest.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 3.—Banks' majority is estimated by his friends at fully 5,000 in the Fifth District over Gooch, who had a majority in 1872 of 4,459.

Sixty three towns give Talbot 15,442, and Gaston 14,080. Last year the vote in these towns was, Washburn, 12,574; Gaston, 7,355.

Worcester, Nov. 3.—Worcester gives Gaston, Democrat, for Governor, 4,010, and Talbot, Republican, 5,596.

Ninety-nine towns, without Boston, give Talbot 24,519; Gaston 21,093. The same towns last year gave Washburn 19,184 and Gaston 10,918.

The majorities against Butler still roll in. At Salem he was nearly 1,000 behind the ticket, and his defeat is overwhelming.

In the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, as near as can be figured out, Williams and Ayers are each about 1,000 behind the Democratic ticket.

Boston, Nov. 3—Geo. F. Hoar carries the Ninth Congressional District by 377 majority; two towns to hear from will not alter the result.

Gaston's election is conceded on all sides, with a probable majority of from 5,000 to 7,000.

Frost's election in the Fourth District is claimed, but it will be very close.

Butler is badly beaten, Thompson having a majority of 1,051, with only one small town to hear from.

Banks has made a clean sweep in the Fifth District, Gooch not carrying a single town except his own.

Williams and Alexander are also defeated by small majorities.

Ayer is defeated in the Seventh District. Later returns do not change the results foreshadowed in the earlier reports.

In the Congressional Districts the following may be accepted as positive: In the First District, Bullington, Republican, is elected by a large majority; Second District, Harris, Republican, is elected by a full majority; Third District, Pierce, Republican, is elected by a reduced majority; Fourth District the vote is very close, Frost, Republican, securing an election by 30 majority; Fifth District, Banks, Independent, has 5,000 majority; Sixth District, Thompson, Democrat beats Butler by at least 1,500; Seventh District, Tarbox, Democrat, is elected by 1,000 to 1,500 majority; Eighth District, Warren, Democrat, is elected by a large majority; Ninth District, Hoar, Republican, is elected by 377 majority; Tenth District, Sceicye, Independent, is elected over Stevens, Republican, by 940 majority; Eleventh District, Chapin, Democrat, is elected over Alexander, Republican.

In the Legislature, the House will be Republican and in favor of license; the Senate will be about equally divided.

Boston, Nov. 4.—Gaston, Democrat, for Governor of Massachusetts, is elected by a plurality of 7,817. The Republican State ticket, except Talbot for Governor, is elected. For Congress, Buffum, Republican, is elected in the First district by 4,420 majority; Harris, Republican, in the second, by 2,810; Pierce, Republican, in the third, by 3,072; Frost, Republican, in the fourth, by 30; Banks, Independent, in the fifth, by 5,928; Thompson, Democrat, in the sixth, by 972; Tarbox, Democrat, in the eighth, by 574; Hoar, Republican, in the sixth, by 487; Sceicye, Independent Republican, in the tenth, by 540; Chapin, Democrat, in the eleventh, by 5,470. The Legislature, which is largely opposed to prohibition, will stand: Senate—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 16. House—Republicans, 151; Democrats, 85.

MINNESOTA.

The following are the successful candidates for the Legislature in St. Paul: W. F. Murray, Senator; Wm. Crooks, F. P. Delano, Hubert H. Miller, Representatives, old Democrats; Geo. Benz, Representative, Republican.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Tarrytown, Nov. 3.—N. H. Odell, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the 12th district by 2,000 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Democrats carry Mercer county by 200 and Somerset county by about the same majority for Governor and Congressmen. Middlesex county is Democratic by a large majority. Passaic county shows a Democratic gain of 805 on Governor. Democrats have carried Newark and Essex counties by a small majority. In the Sixth Congressional district, F. H. Teese, Democrat, is elected over Ward. In Hudson county, Judge Bedle, for Governor, has a majority of about 3,000. Hardenberg, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Scudder, from the Seventh district, by a large majority. Passaic county complete gives Halsey, Republican, for Governor, 14 majority, a Democratic gain of 805. Middlesex county has gone Democratic by a large majority.

Jersey City, Nov. 3.—Teese, Democrat, for Congress, defeats Marcus L. Ward by 208 majority. Bedle, Democrat, no doubt, is elected Governor by 8,000 majority.

Jersey City, Nov. 3.—For Congress Marcus L. Ward, and J. W. Kudder are defeated, and probably W. Walter Phelps and Amos Clark Jr., all Republicans. It looks as if the New Jersey Congressional Delegation must stand four Democrats to three Republicans. The State Senate remains the same, but the House is overwhelmingly Democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—Chester County re-elects Washington Townsend (Rep.) by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—In York County the Democrats have 2,300 majority.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—Schuylkill county gives a Democratic majority of 800; Berks county, Democratic majority of about 4,500 for Lieutenant Governor, and for Clymer, Democratic, for Congress, 4,000. Dauphin county, 1,000 Republican majority; Clinton county, Democratic majority, 600; Adams county, 400 Democratic majority; Cumberland county, 600 Democratic majority; Franklin county, Democratic majority of 2,000; Montgomery county, 700; Fulton county, 300.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 4.—Full returns of the city gives Paxson, Republican, 1,208, Woodward, Democrat, 1,473 for Congress, Curtis, Republican, 1,270, Egbert, Democrat, 1,601. Assembly—Butterfield, Republican, 1,124. Henry, Democrat, 1,574.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Luzerne county gives a Democratic majority of 1,000; Union county, a Republican majority of 650; Lancaster county, a Republican majority of 4,300.

Pittsburg, Nov. 3.—Later returns show that Hopkins, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district, is elected by about 500 majority, and the Democrats have elected seven members of the Legislature. In Allegheny county the election to-day was the most hotly contested ever known in this county. Gen. Harry White, Republican, for Congress, in the Twenty fifth district, is thought to be elected by a small majority. Lawrence, Republican, in the Twenty-fourth district, is elected. The estimated Republican majority in the State will be about 10,000.

The following is the result in Pennsylvania: Blair county gives 200 Republican majority. McKean county, 100 Republican majority. Complete returns of the city wards give Olmstead, (Rep.) for Lieut. Governor, 12,716 majority. Sherherd, (Dem.) for District Attorney, 1,074 majority. Goddard, (Dem.) for Coroner, 1,363 majority. All the rest of the city ticket is Republican by about 12,000 majority.

NEW YORK.

Comparisons of gains and losses in this State will be made on the basis of the election of 1873, when Willers (Democrat) received a majority of 9,893 for Secretary of State.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The city complete for Tilden is 647 majority; Democratic gain, 571.

New York, Nov. 3.—Fifty four districts outside of the City of New York give a net gain of 1,213 for Tilden over last year.

Dunkirk, Nov. 3.—Dix has 433 majority; Republican gain of 685.

Utica, Nov. 3.—Lord, Democrat, for Congress, is estimated to have 1,000 majority in this city, and is probably elected over Roberts in the Twenty-third District.

New York, Nov. 3.—Smith Ely, jr., Democrat, for Congress, is elected in the 7th district by 2,000 majority; 204 districts outside of New York City give a Democratic net gain of 3,568.

T. C. Platt (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress from the 25th district by about 2,000 majority.

E. W. Leavenworth (Rep.) is elected from the 25th district.

E. R. Meade (Dem.) is elected to Congress from the 5th district.

The Democrats carry about two-thirds of the Congressmen from this State, and have a majority of 20 in the Assembly. Four hundred and seventy eight districts outside this city show a net Democratic gain over last year's vote of 9,347.

Samuel S. Cox, Democrat, is re-elected in the Sixth District by accreased majority.

C. C. B. Walker, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Twenty ninth District.

Williams, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Eighteenth District by 3,000 majority. Whitehouse, Liberal Republican, is elected to Congress in the Thirteenth District by 3,000 majority.

New York, Nov. 3.—The city complete for Tilden is 87,248. Dix 45,587; Wickham, Democrat, for Mayor, 69,887; Wales, Republican, 37,339. Ottendorfer, Independent, 24,772; Hayes, Democrat, for Register, 61,916, Jones, Republican, 21,425.

H. H. Hathorne, Republican, for Congress, in the Twentieth District, is probably elected. George A. Bagley, Republican, for Congress, is elected in the Twenty-second District. W. A. Wheeler, Republican, for Congress, in the Nineteenth District, will have 6,000 majority.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Eighth Congressional District, Lawson, Republican, 9,269; Ward, Democrat, 10,307.

New York, Nov. 3.—In the 9th Congressional district Fernando Wood, Democrat, is elected by 3,000 majority for a full term. Richard Schell, Democrat, is elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mellish, Rep. in the 10th district. Hewitt, Dem., is elected over O'Brien, Rep., and Independent Democrat; by 1,500 in the 11th district. Willis, Democrat, defeats Isaac H. Bailey, Rep., by 3,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 3.—Benj. T. Eames is elected to Congress in the First District, and Latimer W. Ballou in the Second District; both Republicans. There was a light vote.

Providence, R. I. Nov. 3.—Eames, Republican, for Congress, has a majority of 1,468, and Ballou, Republican, a majority of 1,091.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 3.—Gen. S. B. Ketchum, Conservative, is certainly and S. G. McGowan, Conservative, probably elected to Congress.

In Charleston District, E. W. M. Mackey, Fusion, beats Botta.

Reuben Scales, Republican, colored, is elected from the Fifth District.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Nov. 3—The election passed off quietly; the vote was light, at least one-fourth less than in August.

The State has gone Democratic by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority, and all the Congressional delegates except the First and Second Districts, which are doubtful. Both Houses of the Legislature are largely Democratic.

Telegrams to the Appeal and Avalanche show that Caldwell (Democrat) is elected over Nunn in the Ninth District, and Whitthorne (Democrat) in the Sixth by 5,000 majority. The Democrats are jubilant over the results here and in the East.

Chattanooga, Nov. 3—Dibrill (Democrat) for Congress, is elected in the Third District by from 3,000 to 4,000 majority.

Memphis, Nov. 4.—Later returns indicate the election of Col. Casey Young, Dem., to Congress, by over 5,000 majority. Democratic gain over last Congressional election nearly 9,000.

Returns from West Tennessee show heavy Democratic gains. Fayette and Hardeman counties, hitherto Republican, give Democratic majorities of 1,100 and 250 respectively. The election is unusually quiet.

TEXAS.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—The election returns from principal towns in Texas show a large Democrat majority in every District. Texas sends six Democrats to Congress.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 3.—Returns thus far from Congressional districts indicate that Walker, Conservative, in the Third; Tucker, Conservative, in the Sixth; Harris, Conservative, in the Seventh; Hunter, Conservative, in the Eighth; Terry, Conservative, in the Ninth, are undoubtedly elected. Walker's majority in the Third District will run over 2,500. Hunter's majority in the Eighth, over Barbour, Independent, will reach about 2,000. It is more than probable that Sener, Republican, is re-elected over Douglass, in the First District. The Second District is doubtful, with probabilities in favor of John Goode, Jr., Conservative, over Platt, Republican, the present incumbent, and Norton (colored) Independent. W. H. H. Stowell, Republican, is re-elected in the Fourth District. In the Fifth District the contest is close, but is favorable to the re-election of C. Y. Thomas, Republican.

WISCONSIN.

Wilwaukee, Nov. 3.—The returns indicate that the Republicans have elected Williams in the First District, Caswell in Second, Magoon in the Third, Rusck in the Eighth. The Democrats elect Lynde in the Fourth, Burchard in the Fifth, and the Sixth chances are in favor of Kimball, Republican.

Milwaukee, Nov. 3.—The Legislature is very close, but the Republicans probably have a small majority on joint ballot. The Senate is probably Democratic by two majority. The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee claims a majority in the Legislature, and the election of six out of the eight Congressmen, which will preserve the complexion of the delegation in the present Congress. The Democrats however, do not concede the Sixth District, which is very close.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The election here passed off quietly. An unusually large vote was polled. Cole county reported 400 Democratic majority; Lawrence county is claimed for the Democrats; Johnson county reports 300 Democratic majority; Franklin county 200 to

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1874

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A SPECIAL OFFER.

We have now on hand several hundred copies each of the NATIONAL MONTHLY for August, September, October and November. Each of the numbers mentioned is an excellent one, and contains reading matter not one whit inferior to that of the leading four dollar magazines. Our usual rule has been to charge ten cents each for specimen copies of the NATIONAL MONTHLY, but from this date till January 1st we propose to send single copies *free* to all who may apply for them. Send us your address, and we will give you an opportunity of judging of the NATIONAL MONTHLY for yourself.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has been examining the report of Hon. J. H. ELLA, Fifth Auditor, and finds therein some very interesting figures. We quote:

It appears that the cost of collecting the internal revenue for the past fiscal year has decreased $1,118,000; the entire cost being $4,193,876.

The expense of foreign missions has been $570,621; the expense of the consular system $630,620. The consular system has been self-sustaining. The fees received from Consuls amounted to $775,200; and the amount of fees above expenses of Consuls, $144,580.

The cost of the Tribunal of Arbitration was $51,408; of the United States and British Claims Commission, $224,837; the Vienna Exposition, $29,151; the Northern Boundary Commission and Survey, $123,266; the United States and Spanish Commission, $18,500; the Commission to the Texas Frontier, $10,742; the Mexican Commission, $4,248; interpreters to China and Japan, $24,284.

The reduction in the cost of collecting the internal revenue shows a degree of economy worthy of commendation. It is also gratifying to know that our consular system is self-sustaining; otherwise there would probably be serious objection to opening so many places for political favorites and invalid friends. The other facts presented will interest the reader, and doubtless the expense in each case will be less than the general estimate.

☞NAMES FOR THE NEW BLADE are already beginning to roll in after the most gratifying manner, and indications are that we shall have large accessions to our present lists before the 1st of January. To all our old subscribers we wish to say, "Do not allow your subscription to expire before renewing. Send in your name at least three weeks before the date of renewing, and then you will not lose a number, sometimes without being able to replace it."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The New York *Times* has been making a careful analysis of the recent elections and their effect upon the political complexion of the next Congress. It finds that the Senate will have 43 Republicans to 30 Democrats and 1 Independent; Republican majority, 12; of the 275 Representatives already elected, probably 101 are Republicans, and 174 Democrats and Independents. In this latter estimate only six districts are doubtful, so that the placing of the anti-Administration majority at seventy-one is very near the exact truth. Seventeen districts remain to be represented at elections to be held in the Spring and Fall of next year. The Democrats may safely count upon from 70 to 75 majority in the next House, but they cannot control the Senate. This leaves them powerless to do more than define their position.

THE WEEK.

The safe burglary trial has been in progress at Washington during the past week, but nothing definite has been reached. There are those who do not hesitate to say that an effort will be made by the real culprits to prevent the truth from seeing the light through the present investigation.—The effect of the late law reducing the regular army of the United States will be to remove some 2,000 privates, the army at present numbering some 27,000 men. As the law does not provide for the removal of officers, this will leave the ratio eleven privates to one commissioned or non-commissioned officer.—The report of the Postmaster General regarding money orders, a synopsis of which we give elsewhere, shows some interesting facts regarding that important branch of the postal service. Out of 4,416,114 orders paid during the past fiscal year, only 72 were fraudulently negotiated. The department makes the singular statement that the most trouble is experienced with soldiers, sailors and women, and advises postmasters to use all caution in dealing with these people.—The Court of Commissioners on the Alabama Claims, met on Friday last and adjourned till Dec. 3d.—It is announced that the new compilation of United States laws will probably be ready for delivery some time next month.

We devote a considerable space this week to giving returns from the various States which held elections on Tuesday, Nov. 3d. Candor compels the statement that in many of these States there have been large Democratic gains, and that this result has been a matter of the utmost surprise to the Republican party as well as to the Democrats themselves. Various influences were at work, for many of which the party cannot be held responsible, and so far as it has been to blame, it is earnestly to be hoped to be hoped that the lesson of the past week may not be without its salutary effect. It is not yet too late to place the party right in the Presidential campaign of 1876, and the leaders whose blindness and obstinacy have been exposed by this defeat, should take warning before it is too late to profit by what they have seen.—In the State of New York, in addition to the vote upon candidates, the people were called to pass upon several amendments to the Constitution. Of these amendments, eleven in number, seven are said to have been defeated, and among them one proposing to extend the gubernatorial term to three years

In portions of Nebraska and Minnesota devastated by the grasshoppers, extreme destitution is reported, although no cases of actual starvation are given. General ORD, who has detailed an officer to visit many of the devastated districts by authority of the Government, reports that unless aid is furnished by the Government, many of the people must perish.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Representatives at its last session to investigate Governmental affairs in Arkansas, were to meet at Little Rock yesterday A sub-committee, consisting of WARD, of Illinois, and SAYLER, of Ohio, spent about a month there the past summer, and took a mass of testimony which, printed, makes a volume of some 500 pages. These same gentlemen, together with POLAND, Chairman of the Committee, are to take up and continue the investigation. Two members of the Committee (WOODFORD, of New York, who has resigned as Representative, and SLOSS, of Alabama) will be prevented by personal affairs from taking any part in the proceedings.

London dispatches state that a great international Catholic Congress is proposed at that city, among the principal objects of which will be to assert the infallibility of the Pope and his right to temporal power.—It is stated that the difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably arranged, and that all prospect of war is over.—It is expected that the Czar of Russia will shortly recognize the Spanish Republic, as relations of a most friendly character have recently been established between him and Marshal SERRANO.—Under date of October 29th, the Emperor of Germany has issued an imperial decree establishing the Representative Assembly of Alsace and Lorraine. It will be composed of ten delegates from each district diet, to be elected for a term of three years.

Other foreign intelligence of interest, as well as news and correspondence from various sources, will be found in the columns of this week's paper.

SOMETHING NEW.

In another column of this paper is an announcement which we presume will interest very many of our lady readers. We refer to the new arrangement which the BLADE has been able to effect with a leading publishing house, by which they are offering a large variety of choice vocal and instrumental music at from one-third to one-half what it would cost on the counter of the publishers. Our new Music Offer contains nearly one hundred pieces, all of which is music that is fresh and choice, or from the standard works of the great masters—the entire list having been carefully selected with an eye to the demands of both skilled musicians and beginners. Both old and new subscribers are invited to avail themselves of this list, and we undertake to pledge our reputation that all music sent out under this offer shall be entirely satisfactory. Remember that these are not shop-worn or damaged goods, but new and attractive pieces, selected from the most popular music of the day. Try our new offer when next you have occasion to send for music, and our word for it, you shall not regret it.

☞The Democratic majority in the New Jersey House of Representatives will insure the re-election of Senator STOCKTON, it is supposed. At all events, there will be no change in the political complexion of the Senators from that State as the result of this victory. The Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and hoped to secure at least sufficient strength in the house to give them a majority on joint ballot, which would have gained a Senator for the Republicans, but they have failed and the Democrats will hold their Senator.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

No better time could have been selected for a Democratic victory than the present fall. While the great victory just achieved affords a deserved rebuke to certain Republican leaders, it does not give control of the Government to the White League Democrats. The Republicans hold the United States Senate and the President. With these, or either one of them, there is such a check upon a Democratic House of Representatives that it is powerless to commit the Government to any great wrong. Had this rebuke of the Republican leaders occurred two years later, it would have carried with it the President, and probably the Senate, thus transferring to the Democratic party all the power and patronage of the Government. With the victory now achieved, they in reality obtain neither power nor patronage, so far as the General Government is concerned.

To an observer of the currents of public sentiment, it has been evident for some time that the Republican party was destined to early defeat, not on account of its principles, but because the mass of its voters had become convinced that they could in no other way successfully lop off its dead branches and purge it of corrupt leaders. Through long years of success, certain corrupt men had obtained such control of caucus machinery that they could not be defeated in conventions. The only place to strike them a fatal blow was at the ballot-box, and it has been given. Some of them were killed outright, while others were so badly injured that they will die a lingering death. The party is really rid of them, and is to-day purer and stronger than it has been for several years.

It is fortunate that the defeat occurred at this time, not only because it prevents a transfer of power to the Democrats, but because it fits the Republican party for the Presidential race in 1876. Men who have been repudiated and politically executed on account of their corruption, must take back seats, while men in whose integrity of character and Republicanism the people have confidence, must come to the front. Tricksters and political mountebanks—men who make politics a trade, and are partisans solely from corrupt motives—are thrust aside to make room for men of real merit and honest principles. This will give the party new strength and insure more enduring success in the future.

Another good result of the chastisement of the party at this time, is the fact that it will insure the nomination of a pure and worthy man for President.—Office-holders and jobbing rings cannot dictate the candidate for President. He must be a man in whose fitness for the office the people will have confidence.—This defeat insures such a nomination on the part of the Republicans. Without it, every true Republican felt that a weak and unworthy Presidential nomination was the rock on which the Republican ship would wreck.

In reality, therefore, the defeat of the Republicans this fall is a blessing in disguise. It opens up a way for more permanent success in the future. Let Congress and the President exercise proper wisdom during the coming winter, and all will be well. Let legislation upon the currency question be in the interest of the people, and not solely for the benefit of capitalists, and the Republican party will be stronger in 1876 than it was in 1872.

IN ERROR.

The Washington *Republican*, the recognized organ of the Administration, attributes Republican reverses to the Congressional investigations, and claims that if Congress had possessed a leader of sufficient discernment and influence to suppress investigations, the Republicans would not have been worsted in the recent battles. The *Republican* is in error. It was not the investigations, but what they revealed, coupled with the efforts of some of the guilty parties to defy public sentiment, and the success of others in manipulating caucusses for their own nomination for Congress, that worked disaster to the Republican party.

☞J. H. MORGAN, Warensburg, Mo. writes: "I have been a subscriber of the BLADE for three years, and in that time I missed the paper three months, and you do not know how much I was lost without it. I would rather go with two meals a day that go without the BLADE. I have heard so much about the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL and the NATIONAL MONTHLY that I want you to send me one number of each as a sample." We have sent Mr. MORGAN the copies asked for, and can assure him that similar compliments from hundreds of our readers have not lessened our appreciation of the good opinion of our friends, the country over.

☞A new organ of the Grangers has been started in Montgomery, Alabama. It is called the *Southern Plantation* The salutatory contains the following: "Our aim and object shall be to dignify labor and to benefit the toiling thousands of our beloved Sunny South, and encourage them in the great battle of life. We shall endeavor to show that the hard, handed plowman and other sons of toil who are bearing 'the heat and burden of the day' are not less gentlemen because they earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, but are in fact those upon whom the future welfare of our country depends. In a word, that all honest labor is honorable and commendable and should be so esteemed, and none more so than that which provides food for man and beast."

☞A. J. PRIEST, Bluffton, Ind., writes as follows: "I have read the WEEKLY BLADE about six years now, during which time I have missed but few numbers, and expect to continue to do so, for I am fully convinced that it is improving year after year."

☞The fight for leadership in the next Congress will be interesting to spectators. There is no Democratic member who is recognized as of sufficient prominence to entitle him to the position. A number of small-fry politicians will struggle for the place, and among that class the struggle will be bitter and animated.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Later returns from Tuesday's election give the Democrats a larger majority in the next Congress than first reports indicated. In New York, the Democrats claim a majority of fifty-six, while the telegraphic reports, up to the present time, show a majority of forty-nine, which may be increased or diminished by intelligence from districts not yet reported. There are six Independent members elected, some of them Democrats and some Republicans. It is evident that the Democrats will have at least forty majority over Republicans and Independents. We give below a carefully revised table of returns up to this time, which shows the result above indicated:

	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
Alabama	2	6	..
Arkansas	..	4	..
Delaware	..	1	..
Florida	2	..	..
Georgia	..	9	..
Illinois	5	11	2
Kansas	2	1	..
Kentucky	..	10	..
Maryland	..	6	..
Massachusetts	5	4	2
Michigan	5	5	1
Minnesota	2	1	..
Missouri	4	9	..
Nevada	..	1	..
New Jersey	5	2	..
New York	11	21	1
Pennsylvania	16	11	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..
South Carolina	3	2	..
Tennessee	2	8	..
Texas	..	6	..
Virginia	2	7	..
Wisconsin	6	2	..
Total	74	125	6
Louisiana	1	5	..
Holding over	13	4	..
Elected in October	30	33	..
	118	167	6

WHY WAS IT?

The friends of currency contraction content themselves with claiming that the recent unprecedented political revolution was not brought about through their financial policy and its disastrous effects upon the business of the country. As evidence of their correctness, they cite the fact that the Democrats in the Eastern States, as well as the Republicans, stood upon currency contraction platforms. It is true that the two parties in the Eastern States occupied substantially the same position upon that question. This being the case, of course the burthen of responsibility for hard times rested upon the Republican party, and dissatisfied and unemployed voters joined with the Democrats. The machinery of both parties in the Eastern States is run by capitalists. The laboring and poorer classes have little to say in those States; hence, the platforms of the two parties were generally the same. So far as platforms were concerned, the voter saw no difference between the parties. But he remembered that the Republicans had a majority in Congress last winter, that they had the President, and that they not only failed to adopt measures of relief for the country, but actually enacted a law which has operated to reduce the currency to the extent of several millions of dollars. These facts, all other things being equal, induced thousands of Republicans, in every State, to vote against and rebuke their party for its failure to perform so plain an act of duty to the great masses of enterprising poor men, and thereby prevent the stagnation of business, which has now thrown so many thousands of industrious persons out of employment. That this is the only reason which can be assigned for the defeat of the Republican party, we are fully satisfied.

PORK PACKING.

Hogs command such high figures that many pork packers are disposed to delay operations. Some even declare their purpose not to take chances at current prices and will not open their slaughter houses unless hogs rule lower than at present. Where hogs could be bought at the opening of the packing season last year for three and four cents, prices range from six so seven cents this fall. Reports from all quarters indicate a limited supply of hogs, and generally of light weight, which has a tendency to stiffen prices, with a fair prospect that high figures will rule throughout the season.

☞"THE AUNT CARRIE Letters," says a lady who has long been a reader of the BLADE, "continue to grow more interesting with every number of the JOURNAL. I am quite sure that the last one has proved to be worth far more to me than the price of the paper for a whole year." Every number of the FARM JOURNAL contains one of the "Aunt Carrie Letters," which treat of all the mysteries of the toilet, and contain scores of valuable hints and recipes for the ladies. Specimen copies free.

☞The Republicans will suffer but little loss in the U. S. Senate by the recent successes of the Democracy. In several of the States where the Democrats have gained members of Congress and elected all or a portion of their State ticket, the Republicans have carried the Legislature.

☞It is a fact well established by statistics that about 104 or 105 boys are born to every 100 girls, yet at maturity, the girls almost invariably outnumber the boys. A larger number of boys die than girls. This is doubtless owing to the fact that boys are more exposed to inclement weather, contagious diseases, and accidents.

☞Do you feel that times are so hard as to prevent your taking the NEW BLADE? If so, and you have a few hours to spare once a week, send us your name and address, and we will put you in a way of doing something that will enable you to have the paper for 1875. Try this.

☞In Oregon, the Legislature has passed a bill which makes the obtaining of a divorce easy for a certain class of persons. Where the married couple have no children, simple separation dissolves the marriage relation, and no legal process is required to entitle each to the full enjoyment of single blessedness. It will be strange if Oregon does not become a place of common resort for "childless heads of families."

☞HENDRICKS and GAITON is the last ticket made up for the Presidential campaign on the part of the Democrats.

THE WICKED "HARD TIMES."

Those Republican journals which have advocated currency contraction, in the face of business stagnation, attribute defeat at the recent elections to hard times, but they say that term has little or no definite signification—which, being interpreted, means that hard times defeated Republicans, but then nobody can tell what hard times is, therefore, nobody can tell what defeated the Republican party. That may be satisfactory reasoning for the journals which have contributed so liberally to the success of the Democracy; but there are a great many persons who know only too well what is meant by the term "hard times," and they demand, not the definition of these terrible words, but rather an explanation of the causes which have produced hard times. They hold the party in power responsible for their embarassments, and now they would like to know what it has done, or left undone, to produce such hard times. Has any well-informed person a doubt as to what has caused, and is causing, such general business depression? Is there a sane man living who supposes that the failure of JAY COOKE & Co. produced such disastrous effects upon the business of the country? Does any one suppose that the "hard times," complained of so seriously and universally, is a creature of the imagination—that in fact business is prosperous, labor in good demand, and wages fair? If not, then why not? Why not go to the root of these "hard times," ascertain their origin, and apply the remedy? What is to be gained by efforts to convince a starving man that food would be neither palatable nor beneficial? "Hard times" arises from scarcity of currency—such scarcity that business men cannot obtain it at rates which will justify the continuance of business. Why not admit this fact and demand a remedy?

☞Chancellor KENT, in his Commentaries, notices the toleration of life insurance in certain foreign countries and its prohibition in others, and remarks: "Nothing can appear to an English or American lawyer more harmless than an insurance upon life, which operates kindly and charitably in favor of dependent families. This was said in 1828. In the succeeding years several life insurance and trust companies were established. But they found the trust part of the business more attractive than the insurance part, and soon retired from the field of insurance. In 1836 commenced the organization of the "mixed" companies, in which the policy holders are awarded some share of any divisible surplus. But the projectors not having sufficient confidence to attempt life insurance alone, associated with it a fire insurance. The prejudice of the people was too great to permit any large success, and all expectations of prosperity were destroyed by the financial reverses of 1837.

On the 1st of February, 1843, the "Mutual Life Insurance Company in New York" was organized for business. The New York Insurance Report of 1868 says that its "organization (like that of the Equitable, in England) marks the substantial establishment of modern life insurance in this country." The mutual principle in life insurance business was then first put into practice. The number of life insurance policies existing in the United States at that time probably did not exceed twenty-five hundred. In 1842 the New York Life Insurance Company, incorporated as a marine and fire insurance company under another name, obtained authority from the Legislature to grant insurance on lives; and in the same year the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized. Then followed the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Massachusetts, and the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, both of which began business in 1845. In that year these five companies issued 3,133 policies, a small number when compared with the enormous transactions of the present day.

In July, 1859, the "Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States," was established in New York City. As the organization of the Mutual Life in New York marked the substantial beginning of the business in this country, so, in the words of the New York Insurance Report of 1868, the organization of the Equitable "can be said to mark and distinguish the commencement of the recent astounding progress in the business of life insurance." An act had been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1853, requiring all life companies incorporated in the State after its passage to have a subscribed capital of at least one hundred thousand dollars safely invested before beginning business. The Equitable Life Assurance Society was the first company organized under the Act which had then been six years in force. Thus, a new principle was practically applied for the first time in life insurance, for this new company was technically a mixed one, but only so in this respect—that the subscribers to the capital were to receive the legal interest of seven per cent. earned by their own money and to elect the managers; while the policy-holders were to receive in equitable shares, all the divisible surplus. The success of this Society is already well known. It has issued in a single year more than thirteen thousand policies of life insurance!

☞NO MORE POSTAGE. All the BLADE publications will be sent free of postage after January 1st, 1875. This will be a saving of from twelve to twenty cents to each subscriber, and of forty-four cents to the subscriber who takes all the BLADE publications. The subscribers to the new BLADE will not only get a better paper than ever before, but it will cost them less money than ever before.

☞Indianapolis *Journal*: "These defeats will purge and purify the Republican party, relieve it to a large extent of camp-followers and place-hunters, test its principles and strengthen its organization. The party has had too much prosperity and will be all the better for some adversity."

THE POLITICAL SIROCCO.

What Leading Journals Say About It.

From the New York Times.

All that could be done honorably to avert this defeat has been done by us, but since the last Presidential election, many of the party leaders have been deaf alike to advice and remonstrance. They have apparently believed that the people would quietly submit to anything and everything, and that the party which they represented was indestructible. Nothing short of the events which we record this morning could have opened their eyes to the truth. If a newspaper warned them in a friendly but firm spirit against the policy of blundering which they were pursuing, it was treated with a mixture of the insolence and arrogance which they exhibited toward all opposition. The immediate friends of the Administration possessed themselves of an "organ" at Washington, and filled it with disgusting slanders and with besotted arguments in favor of Gen. Grant for a "third term." It will be the lot of the President to discover, in common with many great men who have gone before him, that foolish flatteries and venal newspapers cannot turn aside the current of public opinion. The truths which he and his immediate supporters refused to hear from the lips of friends, they must now listen to to-day from the people at the polls.

The great and signal defeats of yesterday virtually began last year. The panic did much to injure the Republican party, but the effects of that disaster might have been greatly lessened had a wise course been adopted by Congress in relation to the finances. All through last winter we begged Republican Congressmen to do something, and to do it quickly, and we pointed out the certain consequences of their mistakes and delays. In return for performing that unpleasant duty, we were simply told that we were "traitors" to the Republican party, and that we should be instantly stamped out of existence. The mismanagement at the Treasury, the Sanborn frauds, and the general series of blunders in nearly all the public departments, were in the meantime causing incalculable mischief. The first two nominations for Chief Justice were shocking blunders, and disgusted the whole people. The Administration was making enemies and losing friends every day. The party was handed over to the Platts and Butlers. And just when the disappointment and irritation of the people became most marked, the paper at Washington, which has come to be known as a mere speaking-tube of the White House, was set to work crying out for Gen Grant for a "third term." What could any sane man anticipate from such astounding folly except the overwhelming defeats of yesterday? In this State a Republican majority of 55,000 has been turned into a Republican defeat of 42,000, a change of 97,000 votes. The The gentlemen who have had the Republican party in charge during the past two years will be obliged to admit to-day that they have nearly strangled it.

It would be useless to dwell on these obvious lessons except in the hope that they will be thoughtfully pondered at Washington and elsewhere. If the greatest party ever known in this country is to be saved from utter destruction two years hence, and if it is not to pass into history disgraced as well as defeated, the leaders and managers must make a thorough change in their policy. It would be still wiser to change many of the leaders themselves. Fortunately, the people have disposed of Butler, as they would have swept away some other prominent persons, in both House and Senate, if their votes could have been brought to bear directly upon them. There is yet time to prevent a still more crushing blow in 1876, but to do that will tax the combined efforts of the best minds in the Republican party.

From the New York Tribune.

The Democratic leaders will make a woeful mistake if they construe their overwhelming success in the Fall elections as due to their record, the practice, or the professions of their party. A woeful mistake from a partisan point of view, as, if we may trust history, it would lead them into such recklessness and excesses as would destroy public confidence and prove fatal to their hopes for the future, woeful for the country inasmuch as it would go far to prove the futility of all movements for public reform. It has happened heretofore so invariably as almost to become a proverb, that the Democratic party has been ruined by partial successes. It has shown no capacity for self-restraint or moderation. Engrossed in the pettiness of dividing the spoils or yielding to the passion for revenge over the griefs and hatreds which the years of its fierce, vain struggles have engendered, it has not undertaken in any broad sense to administer government, to grasp or even to look out upon the future in a manly fashion, and with a clear, honest vision.

* * *

The Democratic party has been, not restored to public confidence, but used by voters who would not dare trust it utterly, as an instrument for discipline. It is on trial, and will be for the next two years. And its opportunity is to show that it *has* learned something; that it *has* forgotten the things which may wisely be forgotten, and that it is entitled to some larger use in politics than merely that of a check and restraint upon the recklessness of the party in power. Dangers beset it on every hand. Its managing men are very hungry, and many of them not over scrupulous. The disposition to go into a general debauch over the encouraging prospects of the party, will be quite general, and it is an open question whether there is wisdom enough or sober sense enough to resist it. On the other hand, it will be well enough to remember that the same causes which have heretofore caused demoralization among the Democrats have often taught their opponents wisdom and discretion, and that under the discipline of reverses they have corrected their errors and regained the confidence of the people. What has happened before may happen again

From the Buffalo Advertiser.

The two great causes, in our opinion, were "hard times" and a general feeling—growing perhaps out of some depression in business—that "the time had come for a change." When times are dull, when business is stagnant, and many laboring men and mechanics are out of employment, the party in power is almost always charged with responsibility for this condition of affairs. Of course this is unjust; but it has always been so, and always will be. The prevailing notion at such a time is that "things can't be any worse," and that perhaps a political revolution may bring something better to the top. Against this delusion the Republican party has had to contend, and it has been a struggle against great odds

Then, too, there is a feeling not directly traceable to business depression, that the "time has come for a change." A great many who play the variations on this, really do not know what they mean by it. Ask them what they expect to gain by the change and they can't tell—but they still think they ought to have it! It is a pity that this restlessness is more apt to be evinced by Republicans than by Democrats. The latter are vastly more likely to stand by their party.

From the Cleveland Herald.

President Grant, more than any other President, has been tempted by gifts. Perhaps because of the very humble position from which he was suddenly raised he was susceptible to those expressions of personal or political favoritism, and the unanticipated opportunity for wealth, as well as distinction, was no more seductive to him than it would have been to any other man placed in the same circumstances. It was a fearful thing to raise a man from the humble position of a country dealer to that of President of the United States, and the rapidity of that elevation would have turned the head of any one unless that head had been a very level one. It is only surprising that President Grant has poised himself so steadily on so high an eminence. But in his rapid mounting from obscurity to immense power he has been admired and he has been fawned upon, and such admirers and sycophants have loaded him down with rich presents until his very reputation staggered under the load. That is one cause for Republican disaffection.

The second cause—and the great cause was his acceptance of a doubled salary. We do not claim there was anything unconstitutional in the doubling of the President's salary. But President Grant's first term was just expiring, and he had been elected to a second term in a few days to begin, when that salary-grab bill was passed and by his signature became a law. For his own reputation as a man and as a President, Gen. Grant threw away the opportunity of his life when he did not veto that bill and cast it behind him as an unclean thing. If President Grant had been held only responsible for not vetoing the bill, it would make the odium resting upon him less than it now is, under the belief that he could by one word have prevented the passage of that infamous measure. The conviction is universal that President Grant was anxious that the bill should pass, at least that portion of it which gave him twice the salary for which he agreed to serve his second term.

* * *

It matters not that the paper which started the third term question, and the papers that immediately followed the lead of the paper that originated Cæsarism, did so out of pure political cussedness, and for the simple purpose of mischief. The truth is the cause of President Grant has been such as to thoroughly arouse the country to the very general belief that he is anxious for a third term. The matter has been so constantly agitated that it cannot be put out of sight. For months, now and then, some one, supposed to know, has denounced the assertion that the President desires a third term. But these never claimed to be authoritative, in fact were distinctly given as individual opinions for which the President was not responsible. Then came the assertion of one of the Cabinet officials to the effect that the President neither desired nor would accept a third time. That would have been deemed authoritative had it not immediately been telegraphed all over the country that such assertion was not authorized by the President. Then a "special" was flashed from Washington to the effect that the matter had been made a subject of Cabinet discussion, and that the President had on that occasion avowed himself not a third term candidate. That for a few hours gave relief to the oppressiveness, but the next day was followed by a dispatch which robbed the first one of its value. And, finally, the Cincinnati *Gazette* was permitted to publish a letter from President Grant during his first term, wherein he said, in effect, that he was in the hands of his friends so far as renomination was concerned. And the reason for giving publicity to said letter now, is that such letter expresses the present views of the President on the third term matter. Thus, as the matter now stands, and as it stood immediately before the November elections, President Grant proposes, personally, to take no part but to leave the matter entirely to the people. There are those who excuse President Grant for not declining a third term on the score of modesty, that it would be indelicate to decline a thing before the thing was offered. Washington had the merit of modesty, yet he declined a third term in advance. The excuse is "too thin." If President Grant did not wish a third term, he would, before this, have said so in such distinct terms no man need have misconstrued them. The belief is so prevalent that President Grant wishes a third term as to have been a very active element in the present overthrow of the Republican party. That he could get a third nomination by any fair convention, no one believes. But there is a way of getting up a packed convention, through the manipulation of office holders, and rather than to take those chances the Republicans have seen fit to express their disapproval of President Grant for a third term by the heroic treatment as experienced in the elections this autumn.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

While not understanding the defeat we have sustained, let no one give it undue magnitude. He who concludes from it that the Republican party has been decisively and finally overthrown, sees but a short way into the future, knows but little of the temper of the times. A rebuke the election most unquestionably is. It is a rebuke of Credit Mobilier, salary-grabbing, moieties, Simmons' and Shepherds' appointments, third term and Butlerism. But it is a rebuke only. It is not a final judgment. Profiting by it, the Republican party can regain its old power and ascendency. The masses of the people have no more confidence in the Democratic party than they have had for the last ten years. That party has not virtue enough in it to survive success. It is for the Republican party itself to say whether it will again take the scepter of power which the Democracy will lay lay down. For ourselves, we believe it will be the stronger for this reverse. In our judgment it will enter the next Presidential contest stronger and more united than it has been since 1872.

A Lesson for the Girls.

The Vicksburg *Vicksburger* says: There is a young lady in this county who is deserving of a statue. She is one born of excellent parentage, reared carefully and well, of excellent mind, and most unblemished reputation—in short, a lady nineteen years of age and a first class farmer! She has this year planted and made a good crop of cotton, and has already picked, brought to the city, and sold one bale at a good price, while three colored laborers upon the same place have not ginned a bale. Her name is Miss Mattie Woodson, and she is the grand-daughter of Mrs. Neely, of Oak Ridge.

☞"The BLADE," says W. C. RUSSELL, Le Sueur, Minn., "is the best paper I ever took. I don't think I shall ever do without again; I don't see how I can keep house without it."

The things that are useful have come to the knowledge of men by the application of thought to them, as is illustrated by the New Elastic Truss which at once relieves suffering from Rupture. It is worn night and day with comfort, retaining the Hernia securely during the short time necessary to effect a cure. Sold at a moderate price and quite durable. This Truss is sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

There comes a strange rumor from England as to John Stuart Mill's religious belief. It is said that his posthumous essays, which are probably published by this time, will show that he was more orthodox than has been supposed since his death. He makes in them, it is declared, a profession of Theism.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1874.

The election which takes place to-morrow will decide whether the high expectations of the Democratic party are to be fulfilled. Meantime the *National Republican*, of this city, generally spoken of abroad as the organ of the administration, takes occasion to foreshadow a Democratic victory and to tell us of the causes. "What use!" it exclaims, "in groping around for causes of defeat and disaster when they are potent as the noon-day sun upon whichever side we turn?" It goes on to inform us of the "potent causes" as follows:

What have we seen during the last three years? A Republican Congress investigating into alleged frauds in the New York Custom House upon the motion of a man like Reuben E. Fenton, who was at the time the declared enemy of the party in power; the War Department investigated at the command of Mr. Schurz, a wasp who was nursed by the party until he became strong enough to sting it; the Navy Department investigated at the instigation of a pirate [Dana, of the New York *Sun*] and an outlaw who is a fugitive from justice in three States of the Union; the Postoffice Department searched and ransacked to gratify the mercenary curiosity of a demagogue from California—this the record of the statesmanship and leadership of the party in Congress since 1872. The country flooded with defamation and slander; suspicion cast upon every chief of the party. What wonder that the confidence of the people is shaken: that the issue of the battles of next Tuesday, with the Republican party still in the majority, is a matter of doubt and uncertainty? No party could support the burden, even if it had ten times the majority that the Republican party has to-day. We stagger into the campaign under a load of stupidity for which the party leaders in Congress and an ignorant, imbecile Congressional campaign committee management are directly responsible.

The *Republican* does not stop with these general charges of "stupidity," but follows them up with specific cases of mistaken leadership, which it does not seek to hide under a soft or doubtful nomenclature, but blurts out in the plainest English. After quoting from an enemy (the Chicago *Tribune*), a confession of its belief that "the Republican party has a majority of the people of the country," it goes on to say that we have, under weak and incompetent management, given the helm of the party into the charge of men known to be its bitterest foes—pretended Republicans who had just enough association with the party to know when to strike it most effectively. "Our leaders have been led by three or four newspaper editors who are in open revolt and rebellion, and who are to-day doing their utmost to elect the Democratic ticket."

"The mass of the party," it continues, "should not have been placed where it is; and we charge that it has been put there by its so-called leaders—leaders without an element of leadership, who, in its legislation, have dragged the party down from the commanding position it held even two years ago, until to-day it is at the mercy of the enemy. We have still a majority of the people of the country, but that majority has been so demoralized by its leaders in Congress, that it is unconscious of its own strength—that one of its generals in the House is almost repudiated by the men who were proud to elect and re-elect him by majorities all the way from nine to thirteen thousand votes. We mean the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, General James A. Garfield. Mr. Dawes is another leader, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. What did either of them do at the last session of Congress to strengthen the party before the country?

* * * What ringing speech in defense of party came from either of them? Why, the Opposition led the House the last session as it lead it the preceding one, and with such leaders as we have we cannot complain if it leads it a year from next December. We charge upon Mr. Dawes and Mr. Garfield the responsibility for the peril in which the party is placed to-day, and in doing so we know that we represent the feeling of every thoughtful Republican in the land; of every thorough Republican in Congress. The Daweses and Garfields and Fosters have brought the party to the pass it is in to-day.

Having disposed of this branch of the subject and made its points against the leaders of the House, it next turns to the Departments and charges that traitors and spies have constantly been kept in the pay of the government, and that the party has thus fostered and fed men whose chief business was, (like that of General Arnold in the Revolution,) to make plans and revelations for the use of the enemy—to report the transactions for the "liberal" and opposition newspapers. It declares that whatever information was to be had in the departments has always been first for the use of the enemy, and that the slanders which have flooded the country have been largely originated by men in the employ of the government. "It is hard to be patient when we think of it all—party treason, cowardice, stupidity, imbecility, ignorance of the plainest needs of the country, neglect of the most palpable duties." Its conclusions are as follows: It is impossible to go on as we have been going and win. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and a party whose leaders and lieutenants are in the friendship, if not in the service of its enemies, cannot last. What we need is the discipline, the organization, the fire and the faith of other years, when the party dared to do what was right, and dared to defend itself as it should be defended when defence was necessary. If we had had this during the last three years, the condition of affairs would be far different from what it is to-day. If the leaders in Congress had held that body to a strict discharge of its legislative duties; if they had so directed legislation as to benefit the people, to start those idle iron mills in Pennsylvania, to give employment to the hundreds of thousands of mechanics who are standing at this hour, with their hands in their pockets, on the street corners of every manufacturing centre, there would be no gloom and no shadow hanging over the Republican party in this November struggle.

I infer that the receipts of the Postoffice Department under the recent changes are not entirely satisfactory. With the Government paying postage on all its documents, and the frank discarded, we were led to expect that the Department would be self-sustaining, and that Congress would not have to be called on for large annual appropriations to make up deficiencies. But it seems that, after all, the estimates for the coming year will be even larger than for the last year, and that one of the Assistant Postmaster Generals is making up estimates to show that this time it is the newspapers. Then the new law in regard to newspapers, it is said, will work a further loss to the Department. It is complained that the transportation of these bulky materials is costly, and that the pay is insufficient.

The Agricultural report this year will have an important article on the cultivation of cranberries, a branch of business which has heretofore attracted little attention. New Jersey has about 5,000 acres in cranberries, and the cultivation has proven to be very profitable. In Maryland the berry grows spontaneously, but nothing has been done to advance its systematic cultivation.

That branch of the Methodist church which has gone wild on the subject of "sanctification" or "perfection" has opened a tent in Washington and the services there attract considerable attention. The Rev. Dr. Inskip, a man of ability and zeal, appears to be the leader of the movement, but he is assisted by Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Inskip and others.

There is much rejoicing here over the promised conversion of the Chicago *Tribune*; but most people seem to think that it would have been better if the conversion had been effected before so much mischief was done. By all means let Mr. White go to Europe. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1874.

The election reminds us of the New England Indian story, which represents the savages as saying, when they ran their knives across the breasts of their victims: "I cross out my account." The "accounts" to be "crossed out" in this case had become very numerous, and the "scores" were long, having run for a dozen years or more; and, as payment had been postponed from time to time, the final settlement was rather a "big thing," so that, when the results of Wednesday morning were launched upon the people they thought they heard "something drop."

Massachusetts presents the most forcible example of this process, and illustrates what has been the trouble there and elsewhere. She gave Grant, two years ago, a majority of 74,000, and has never been able to carry the State for the Democracy, by a *Democratic vote*, but one, and that was when Governor Morton was chosen by one vote. No State in the Union has been so uniform in its majorities against the Democracy, and no State, since the formation of the Republican party, has been so steadily Republican. It cannot be doubted then, that she is as truly Republican to-day as she was two years ago.

But she had an account to settle with those who had undertaken to abuse her faithfulness. What is known as Butlerism, which means, among other things, the *forcing of results*, the packing of conventions, official dictation, appointments for personal objects, and the general corruption of public affairs in the interest of individuals had become a notorious offence in the nostrils of the people, and there was no way to *squelch* it but to beat it at the polls.

Last spring, when a strong delegation of the best men in the State came here to protest against the appointment of Simmons, and found that they had no weight as against the individual power of Mr. Butler, they were tremendously disgusted, and did not hesitate to express the opinion that the Republican party had a larger load than it could carry. They were the men of means, the men to whom the party looked for its sinews of strength; the men of wealth as well as influence; and when they and their friends folded their hands and refused to put their shoulders to the wheel, the load could not be budged. But they have now *crossed out their account*, and in the new books that are to be opened they will not be found posted with John Morrissey and Fernando Wood.

The Republican party has been abused by a large number of the men that it has trusted and raised to power, and the account which was run up against them could not be "crossed out" without delivering a blow at the party. The men who took Credit Mobilier dividends at the back door while they wore a face of sanctity in front; the men who bought Senatorships in Kansas and elsewhere, and were so tenacious about making reconstruction straight and radical; the men who raised their own salaries at the close of the war on account of the enormous increase of expenses, and forgot that these expenses affected others in Government employ as well as themselves; the men who, at a later date, took back pay and the *back track* and then sought to economize by turning laborers and clerks out of the Government employ,—these men had brought a *score* against the party and it could not be "crossed out" without inflicting a wound.

It is an old saying that "it never rains but it pours;" and so, when dissatisfaction begins to make an impression old grievances are remembered and new ones take larger proportions—the "rain" becomes a "pour." The same causes and influences that have operated in Massachusetts crop out in remoter regions, and the general disposition to *cross out accounts* brings sweeping disaster on that party which so many have loved and honored and which has had such a noble record of patriotism, loyalty and success.

But, let it be remembered that this is the "off year" when less is at stake than at other times; that the victory claimed is not a Democratic victory, but a retribution visited for sufficient causes on the party in power; that it does not change the Senate or the Executive or the Administration; that the country is thoroughly Republican at heart, and needs only fair treatment to bring it back to its old confidence; and that all true men will take the advice of Mr. Clay, given under similar circumstances, "pick their flints and at it again."

The feeling of a good many who voted at the last election is illustrated by a paragraph in a private letter received by your correspondent yesterday from a friend in Ohio. The writer has been a sort of ox ever since Grant's re-election. He voted for Greeley and made his bed with the Liberals. Of course, he expected the election to smash things, and he did not hesitate to say so. Listen to his words:

"Grant and the third term will see sights to-morrow. I wouldn't care, if it was not for the success of this rascally Democratic party. If it comes to that, I prefer Grant, third term, protective tariff, hard money, any, or all. I shall stick to my old party, come what may, even to A. No. 1, in the woods alone."

This is the feeling of many who have labored for this result; and it evidently depends on the good conduct of the men who have the Republican party in their keeping, whether this overthrow is to end Republican supremacy or to be the "Bull Run" out of which is to come the successful struggles and the ultimate triumph of Democratic Republican Government.

That the effect is to demoralize and weaken the party, is not to be doubted. But the dangers of a great party lie too often in the consciousness of its power, and if we shall henceforth shun the rocks on which we have split, and learn to use our power solely for the benefit of the people, this reverse will be the happiest event that ever befel a political party. The success of the Presidential election is clearly within our grasp, but it cannot be achieved through the agency of what is known as Butlerism. BUCKEYE.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

The Prohibition Question—Some Criticisms of the Republican Speakers' Arguments—Something New in Shoes—A Defaulting Bank Clerk—Fewer Failures—Advantage of Market Reports.

(From our New England Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1874.

In Massachusetts the question of prohibition is understood to rise or fall with the success or defeat of Thomas Talbot. In their platform the Republicans say nothing about prohibition or license, and they ignore the question just as effectually on the stump, but the fact remains that Talbot's success means the continuance of State constables, and the apparent attempt to suppress the liquor traffic. The Democrats, on the contrary, proclaim themselves in favor of license and opposed to the present law. On the stump, their utterances are frank and outspoken. In a speech last week, Gaston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, said intemperance was one of the greatest curses God had sent upon mankind; that it was the duty of the State to do all it could to suppress it; that the banner which he carried did not mean "free rum;" his friends had not attempted to place any such banner in his hands, and, if he knew himself, his enemies could not do it. He claimed that prohibitory laws were the worst kind of license laws; that they allowed the State constables to do the licensing and pocket the fees. Any reference of this kind is sure to "bring down the house," for it is so well known no one attempts to contradict it.

The arguments by Republican speakers have been weak, weaker, weakest. They have consisted of but one strain, namely, Southern outrages. It has seemed to me that while it is the duty of all the States to so legislate and vote as that a man may express his opinions as freely, and vote as independently and as safely in one part of the Union as in another, still the entire sum and substance of all reasons that the Republican party can give for its existence does not consist in its power to quell Southern troubles. To the people of Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, who hastily skim over the accounts of murder and outrage in the South, as they take up their evening paper, it hardly seems as if these matters were so important that they should supercede everything else.

At the meetings I have attended in this State, I have noticed a greater proportion of working people among the audience than I ever remember to have seen at similar meetings before. These men are but little interested in reports of Southern outrages, but they are interested in knowing if anything is to be done by either party to make trade more prosperous and give them work whereby they may earn money enough to support their families, as they are not doing now. The Democratic speakers boldly claim that the panic was caused by the misrule and mismanagement of the Republican party, and they promise more work and better wages for the working men if the Democratic party gains the ascendency. Now go to a Republican meeting. It seems to me as if it would be no hard task to explain to an audience why there was a panic last fall, and that the Republican party was not only not to blame for it, but that the reason the panic stopped where it did was owing to the sound currency and system of banking inaugurated by the Republicans. But not a word is said on the matter. Dawes opens his meetings with the question, "Do you want to see Fernando Wood in the Speaker's chair at Washington?" And then he turns to Southern outrages. Blaine throws himself into Southern outrages at once and loses himself there, while all the time the working people are anxiously listening for a word that will help them.

When you have read this, you will not be surprised when I tell you that the Republican meetings have been lukewarm compared to Democratic meetings, and if Gaston is elected Governor it will be because the working people despise sham prohibitory laws, and because they are led to believe that a change in the administration will make more prosperous times. So strong a party paper as the Springfield *Union* says: "We have never known a political campaign in Massachusetts to come so near being a simple scramble for office without much regard for principle." And the same paper, strongly Republican as it is, thinks the defeat of the Republican candidates in the Springfield district would have "a corrective influence."

You can see under what a load the party staggers; blamed for business troubles for which it is innocent; bowed down and hampered by bad nominations; driving away votes because of its ultra temperance stand; and hampered with the natural dread of a great many that the success of the party this fall meant a third term for Gen. Grant.

Well, the agony will be over when we read the returns next Wednesday, and I, for one will not be sorry. When politics are all the "go" we have to write about them, but there are other topics which are much more interesting to me. I would rather chronicle the establishment of new manufacturing enterprises than report a political convention. For instance, here is an enterprising Yankee who has taken out a patent for

RUBBER HEELS AND SHANKS,

and has organized a company in the Western part of the State, to manufacture them. The idea and plan is to make the heel and shank of the shoe out of rubber, run into molds of proper form, and these will then be fastened upon the rest of the shoe with one blow of a machine. A thousand pairs of shoes made in this way were put upon the market last year, and gave good satisfaction. It is said that a shoe, made of leather heels and shanks, costing $1.35, can be made by the new process for $1, and the latter will be the strongest, easiest, and neatest shoe.

Speaking of shoes, I see that 28,804 cases of boots and shoes were shipped from Boston to places outside of New England last week, against 32,608 the previous week, and 24,404 in the corresponding week of last year. The total shipments since January 1, to places outside of New England amount to 1,366,252 cases, against 1,224,697 the first 44 weeks in 1873.

ANOTHER DEFAULTING BANK CLERK

turns up in this city, "which the same is" George H. Kingsbury, assistant receiving teller of the National Bank of Redemption. He had been connected with the bank for 15 years, and had served from every capacity from errand boy up to his present position, which he has filled for two years. He received a salary of $800 per year, on which he was expected to support his family. The business of the bank is about $25,000,000 per month, and nearly a million of dollars passed through the hands of Kingsbury daily, and yet he has never given any bonds, and was not asked for any until last May. He says he has not squandered a dollar of the money stolen, but has used it for the support of his family. He returned securities valued at $24,000; they were of such a nature that he might have converted them into cash at any time, and considerable surprise is expressed that he did not do so. He had been suspected for some time, but has baffled all attempts to detect him, and was finally caught by a decoy check, which he appropriated. He went to jail Friday in default of $5,000 bonds.

FEWER FAILURES

are reported, the past week, and the retail dealers say trade is very brisk, fully up to other years.

The reports of European crops turn out to be largely exaggerated and the prospects point to a brisk demand for our surplus; which, of course, means higher prices for our farmers. There was never a time when it paid a farmer better to keep well posted than the present. What his neighbors or local buyers say is of small consequence; they have no better means of judging than himself; but the market reports of a journal like the BLADE are invaluable and bring the whole world to his doors. When the farmer follows the market as closely as the dealer does, he will not be in as helpless a condition as he thinks he is. W. H. M.

"Asia's Cry of Anguish."

The Turkish Government, according to a letter from Constantinople in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, has announced that large numbers of oaks, beeches, and chestnuts in the forest of Belgradkoi, on the Upper Bosphorus, are to be sold by auction for fuel in the next eighteen months. This forest was always respected by the Byzantine Emperors and former sultans, because on its existence materially depended the water supply of the metropolis. The Mahomedan paper in which this sale is advertised contains an article entitled "Asia's Cry of Anguish," which represents that Asia, the mother of Islam and of all science and culture, is in danger of being overthrown by barbarians. The Russians, it complains, are navigating the Oxus in order to penetrate to the heart of Asia: the Dutch are stamping out civilization in Sumatra, and the English, under pretence of suppressing the slave trade, are prosecuting Mahomedanism in India and Arabia, while the Asiatics, instead of repelling the Europeans, are at war with one another.

Miraculous Restoration to Health.

A prominent Democratic Senator now here, who has been too feeble all summer and autumn to make a speech or write a letter on politics, was so rapidly restored to health that he was able to walk down to Newspaper Row this morning, where he has not for years past put in an appearance, and there expatiated to a crowd of journalists upon the grandeur of the Democratic triumph. It looked much as if Judge Thurman thought the time had at last arrived for him to organize his iron and unselfish interest in the canvass.—*Washington Cor. Cin. Enquirer.*

THE ELECTIONS.

(*Concluded from Eighth Page.*)

Telegraph says the Democratic State ticket is probably elected. General McCandless undoubtedly defeats General Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Judge Olmstead, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, leads his ticket here and elsewhere, and may possibly be elected by a small majority, but the chances appear to be against him. The Senate will stand 28 Republicans to 22 Democrats, but the House will have from 10 to 12 Democratic majority, making the Legislature Democratic on the joint ballot and securing to the Democrats a United States Senator in place of Scott, Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Of 66 counties in this State, 55 officially heard from give Latta 17,458 majority. This will be reduced about 12,000 by Philadelphia, leaving 5,000 for Olmstead to overcome, for which he has the large Republican counties of Delaware, Allegheny, Bradford, Luzern and Potter. If Latta is elected at all it will be by a bare majority.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 6.—Ketchum, Republican, is elected in the twelfth district by 676 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—With corrections and additions received on Friday, Latta's majority foots up to 18,018. Official returns still are wanting from Forest, Sullivan and Alleghany and Philadelphia counties. Only three wards of Philadelphia have thus far been counted, and they increased Latta's vote by 250 from returns made on election night.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The News and Courier, from incomplete returns, concede the election to Chamberlain by about 6,000 majority; also concede the election of Wallace, Republican, and Hoge, Republican, to Congress. Rainey's re-election is still in doubt.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—Returns come in very slowly. The contest for Governor is still in doubt, with chances favoring Chamberlain, Republican. The election of Mackey, Fusionist, from the 2d, and Smalls (colored) Republican from the 5th District, is conceded. In the 4th District the vote is close between Wallace and Kenshaw. Other districts are still in doubt.

FLORIDA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 4.—Returns from Florida indicate that both Districts in the State elect Republicans to Congress.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 6.—News from Key West, Florida, says several Cubans voted for the Republican candidate, thus defeating Henderson, Democrat, for Congress in the First District. Wall (colored) Republican, has been elected over Finley, Democrat, in the Second District. The Democrats have a majority of 20 in the Legislature.

At Tallahassee, Nov. 9, the latest returns indicate that Furman, Republican, for Congress, in the 1st District, is elected by from 500 to 700 majority. It will require the official vote to decide the result in the 2nd District, although it is believed that Walls, Republican, is elected. The Senate is a tie. The Republicans claim the Legislature by a majority of 8 on joint ballot.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 4.—Hartridge, Democrat, for Congress, is certainly elected.

Smith, Democrat, is elected by 150 majority.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 4.—Dabney is elected to Congress from the Seventh District by 200 or 300 majority. The entire delegation to Congress is Democratic beyond a doubt.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Further returns from the Sixth Congressional District, which seems reliable, though unofficial, indicate the election of Walsh, Democrat, to Congress, over Lowndes, Republican, the present member. This will make the entire delegation Democratic.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The official count of the Congressional vote of the 4th District gives the election to Frost, Republican, by a small majority.

THE SOUTH.

An Army Officer and a Deputy U. S. Marshal Arrested for Contempt of Court—Celebration of Democratic Victories.

A dispatch from Mobile, of the 6th inst., says: The Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln parish came in this morning with warrants from Judge Trimble, District Judge, for the arrest of Marshal Seelye and Lieutenant Hodgson for contempt of court in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the prisoners from Claiborne parish last week. Lieutenant Hodgson was arrested at the Onachita House, and Marshal Seelye, who was in the hotel, made his escape. The sheriff's posse divided and went in different directions. One squad went to the house of Judge Ludeling, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. One of the posse states that Chief Justice Ludeling met the posse on the piazza. He said that Seelye was not in the house; he had been there half an hour before, but went off, he didn't know where. Judge Ludeling said Seelye came to ask for legal advice, and he advised him to surrender, and owing to his position in the State, he did not want anything to do with it. The posse insisted on searching the house. Judge Ludeling showed them around. The door leading up stairs was found to be locked. The posse insisted on going up stairs. After considerable delay, Mrs. Ludeling produced a key. The posse searched up stairs. They found Seelye in the garret; his clothes being badly soiled with plaster. Seelye surrendered, was disarmed and marched down stairs.

Marshal Seelye and Lieutenant Hodgson are en route to Vienna to answer before Judge Trimble. It is probable that indictments will be found against both for cutting the telegraph wires, concerning the arrest of citizens in Lincoln Parish before the election.

A dispatch from New Orleans of the 8th says: The following was telegraphed to the President yesterday:

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington:

The Committee of Seventy have the honor to inform your Excellency, that on the second day of this month at a general election held in this State, under the auspices of the acting Governor, William P. Kellogg, the Conservative party was entirely successful, and will have in the next Legislature a clear majority on the joint ballot. It is a well ascertained fact that thousands of our colored fellow citizens voted the Conservative ticket. We address you now to make a solemn but respectful protest against the further occupation of the State by the military forces, and to request their withdrawal. With the return of our people to power we we can assure you that the civil law will become supreme; that its sacred obligations will be recognized both by the ruler and the ruled, and that there will be ample protection guaranteed to life and liberty. Within our borders at present, and for some weeks past, the State House has been garrisoned by United States soldiers, and our city has presented more the appearance of a military post than a great commercial metropolis, while the agricultural interests of the State have been greatly hindered by the operations of a part of the army in the country Parishes. The Returning Board is to meet on the 11th of this month for the purpose of canvassing and completing the election returns, and will be assembled in the State House. We cannot but consider extremely important that the important civil work with which the Board is charged, should be executed in the midst of bayonets of the Federal Government. *Inter arma silent leges.* At the commencement of the new era which seems dawning upon our people, we wish to assure you and the people of the United States of our devotion to the principles of the Constitution, and of our steadfast purpose to uphold the cause of public liberty and good government.

J. D. BRUNS,
H. N. ODELL,
B. F. JONES,
A. J. LEWIS,
F. C. ZACHARIAS,
Committee.

A dispatch from Monroe, La., of the 7th inst., says, Twenty men of Co. B, 3d Infantry, Capt. Head in command, left here this morning for Lincoln Parish. It is said that the cavalry have been ordered from Shreveport to the same parish for a purpose not known.

Marshal Seelye and Lieutenant Hodgson, arrested for contempt of Judge Trimble's Court, have reached Vienna, and are awaiting the judge's action.

Sheriff Kavanaugh of Jackson, arrested D. M. Jewett, United States Commissioner, upon a warrant issued Judge Trimble, based upon the indictment found by the Grand Jury of Jackson, for kidnapping Dr. Louis Shalars. Jewett furnished bail in the sum of $1,000. It said that Marshal Seelye will also be arrested when he is released, upon a warrant from Jackson, and that he will be held to answer for cutting telegraph wires and other violations of the law.

A dispatch from New Iberia says: Victor L. Arguar, Casimere Wiltz, Edmund Voorhies, Adolph Paten and Oscar Durand, arrested for violating the enforcement act in St. Martin's parish, last Wednesday, leave here to-morrow evening with a City Marshal of the State to appear before the United States District Court, they having waived examination before the Commissioner and failed to furnish bail.

Lieutenant Hodgson and Marshal Seelye appeared before Judge Trimble, at Vienna, Saturday morning, charged with contempt of Court in disregarding a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Judge. The sentences of the Court as to both was 10 days' imprisonment in the Parish jail and a fine of $100 and costs.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Judge Trimble urges the Governor to recall the pardons issued in the cases of Seiye and Lieutenant Hodgson, committed for contempt, for the reason that their conduct in several instances was outrageous and oppressive. The Judge signified if the law was permitted to take its course, not only in the case of their contempt of his order, but also in cutting telegraph wires, in assault with a pistol on Mrs. Patterson and other cases, the people will abide the action of the Court, but if pardoned and turned to liberty, he is of the opinion they could not leave the country, so great would be the feeling against the prisoners.

The Safe Burglary Trial.

In the safe burglary trial Thursday, more telegrams were introduced to show the connection of Harrington, Shaller and Cuez to parties on trial. Leonard Whitney and Mr. Shiveler were examined as to telegrams which had passed through their office. Harrington called for the original of telegrams sent by him. They were furnished, and when returned one of the most important was missing. Judge Wylie and Deputy Marshal Phillips testified as to the manner of taking bail for Benton before Judge Fisher.

Riddle stated that Colby, clerk of the Investigating Committee, who is supposed to have affidavits of Benton and Hayes in his possession, had not been found. Davidge said Sommerville drew up the affidavits and asked the Court to summon him as a witness. The Judge decided not to grant the request as the defense had the privilege of summoning him if they desired. After the submission of other testimony unimportant in character, Riddle presented documentary evidence to show that Whiteley had engaged the man Williams or Bliss alias George E. Miles to commit this burglary, that Miles was convicted of arson and burglary and sentenced to the Auburn prison for 10 years, and that he was pardoned out at the solicitation of Whitley, and feeling under obligation to him committed this burglary at his request.

At Washington, Nov. 3, the trial of the alleged safe burglars, Harrington, Williams and Whitely, was resumed.

Columbus Alexander took the stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Davidge. Witness said his relations with Harrington during the investigation were quite friendly, and had no occasion to be otherwise. Witness was strongly impressed with the belief that the books produced by Evans were not the original books kept by Evans, and he still thought so. There were some books the committee never obtained, especially those relating to the real-estate pool in which Evans and several others were engaged. The interview with Butler and witness, at the house of witness, might have occupied about five minutes.

Butler is the same man who has been on the witness stand here under the name of Hayes; Butler represented to witness that the original books of Evans had not been before the committee, and that he had found who could produce them; witness declined to pay for any testimony, but did agree to pay any expense in bringing the books to the city, as he thought that would be no more than right; did not ask Butler his name or address. Witness thought Butler was connected with a Butler family of his acquaintance in this city, and did not ask him where he lived. Witness supposed the books were to be delivered at his house; was sure his third interview with Butler took place between the 21st and 23d of April; Butler brought a man with him, and asked witness to take a good look at him as he was the man who would bring the book. After the two men had gone, witness came to the conclusion that some job was being put up on him, and he told parties at his house that some rascality was going on. Witness thought they were going to trump up the story that Alexander had offered a big sum for evidence against the Board of Public Works, but did not notify Evans to look out for his books, as he had no faith in Evans. Mezga and Jim Croggan called at the house of witness and told him that there was a plot against him; they had learned it from Smith by letter. Witness did not hear any ball at his house on the night of the burglary, and has made careful inquiry of all in the house, and no one heard the bell. Witness thinks it was providential that they did not get wakened as it might have been worse for some of the participants if they had.

Witness told Maj. Richards about the rascality afloat, and the Major said all the police were under the control of Harrington; also told lawyer Christy; witness got suspicious after the third interview with Butler.

Charlotte Cushman's Farewell to the Stage.

The admiration and esteem inspired by art and the career of Miss Charlotte Cushman were amply illustrated by the presence of large crowds that assembled at the matinee performance at Booth's Theater, on Saturday. Long before the hour appointed for the beginning of the performance, a number of people gathered about the building, and upon the opening of the doors they surged in an unbroken stream into the theatre. The greatest number were ladies, many bearing nosegays. The Twenty-third street entrance to the theatre was tastefully decorated. The interior decorations were very elaborate. Throughout the performance the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and no opportunity was missed by the throng of people present to express their admiration of their favorite countrywoman.

The evening demonstration for surpassed that of the day. Twenty-third street, from Broadway to Sixth avenue, was ablaze with lights and filled with a crowd that needed a large force of police to keep them in order. Many houses in the neighborhood of the theatre and the theatre itself were illuminated. The scene inside of the theatre was of the most inspiring nature. The audience was one of the brightest and best ever gathered within even a metropolitan theatre. It included high civil and military officers and those well known in the literary and art worlds. Every sitting had its occupant, and the corridors and lobbies were filled. The play selected was "Macbeth." Throughout the representation Miss Cushman was most warmly applauded, and at the close came before the curtain in answer to the loud calls of the people.

While the preparations were making for the farewell exercises, bands of music engaged the audience. At the close of the well performed overture, the curtain was raised, and the members of the Arcadian Club went upon the stage from one side, while from the other side issued Miss Cushman, attended by the lights of the dramatic profession. Wm. Cullen Bryant stepped forward and made a brief address to Miss Cushman, and finished by placing a laurel on her brow. A poem by R. S. Stoddard was read, and Miss Cushman made a feeling reply, in which she said, towards the close: "On making my final representations upon the mimic scene in various cities of the country, I have reserved to myself the right of meeting you again where you have made me believe that I gave you the pleasure which I receive myself at the same time at the reading desk."

The programme for the theater being ended, Miss Cushman entered her carriage and was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, between double lines of flambeaux bearers and the members of the literary and art societies of the city. A grand serenade followed, and the final representation of Miss Cushman on the mimic stage of New York was brought to a close.

GOSSIP.

Always a safe bet—The alphabet.

Very few people like what is good for them.

What is everybody doing at the same time—Growing old.

A depraved punster says he shall smoke if he chews too.

To cure deafness—Tell a man you've come to pay him money.

There are various stations in life, but the least desirable is a police station.

When a man comes to know that he don't know everything, he then becomes wise.

The Venetian legion is filling up and navigation becoming more difficult every year.

A queer man—The baker who kneads much, and yet sells everything he kneads himself.

Silver change is now circulating to a greater extent in the South than for many years past.

A mother-in-law is not a heavenly body, but she has been known to eclipse a honeymoon.

The spots on the sun have all been "knocked off" by a Western astronomer, who says they are "all in your eye."

What is the difference between the Digger Indians and a trotting park? One is a coarse race and the other a race course.

Dartmouth College grew out of a school established for the education of Indian children. It now has one Indian among its students.

Nantucket sends live eels to the Boston and New York markets. They are packed with wet sea-weed in barrels, and are sold for about $20 per barrel.

They are going to try and put a stop in Germany to the sale of so-called "soothing syrups" for infants. Physicians assert that more babies are killed by these concoctions than by disease.

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From Kansas City to Denver and the famous Rocky Mountain Resorts, passes through Central Kansas and all its important cities and towns; through the finest farming and grazing lands in America; reaches Colorado, with its Charming Climate, its Celebrated Hot, Warm and Cold Soda, Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs. Perpetual snow-Capped Mountain Summits, 14,000 feet high; Magnificent Waterfalls and Cascades; Pleasant Days and Cool Nights. Colorado has the most desirable climate for invalids, in summer and winter, in the New World. Its climate is a sure cure for Asthma, &c., and has a wonderful effect on those predisposed to pulmonary affections. Colorado produces the finest Beef and Flour in the United States; has valuable Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Coal Mines; plenty of Hunting and Fishing. Fine Roads, Good Hotels, &c.

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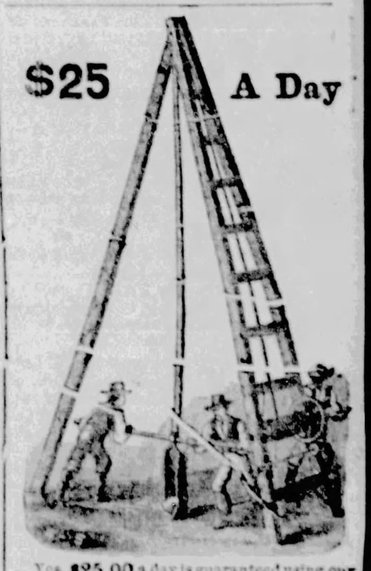

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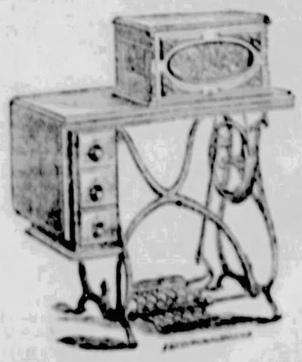

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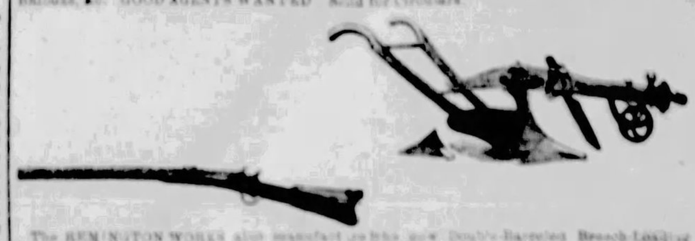

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Reading for Little Folks.

GROWING UP.

Oh to keep them still around us, baby darlings, fresh and pure,
Mother's smile their pleasures crowning "mother's kiss their sorrows cure;
Oh to keep the waxen touches, sunny curls, and radiant eyes,
Patterning feet, and eager prattle—all young life's lost Paradise!

One bright head above the other, tiny hands that clung and clasped,
Little forms, that close enfolding, all of Love's best gifts were grasped;
Sporting in the summer sunshine, glancing round the winter hearth,
Bidding all the bright world echo with their fearless, care'ess mirth.

Oh to keep them; how they gladdened all the path from day to day,
What gay dreams we fashioned of them, as in rosy sleep they lay;
How each broken word was welcomed, how each struggling thought was hailed,
As each bark went floating seaward, love-bedecked and fancy-sailed!

Gliding from our jealous watching, gliding from our clinging hold,
Lo! the brave leaves bloom and burgeon; lo! the shy, sweet buds unfold;
Fast to lip, and cheek, and tresses, steals the maiden's bashful joy,
Fast the frank, bold man's assertion tones the accents of the boy.

Neither love nor longing keeps them; soon in other shape than ours
Those young hands will seize their weapons, build their castles, plant their flowers;
Soon a fresher hope will brighten the dear eye we trained to see;
Soon a closer love than ours in those wakening hearts will be.

So it is, and well it is so; fast the river nears the main,
Backward yearnings are but idle; dawning never glows again;
Slow and sure the distance deepens, slow and sure the links are rent;
Let us pluck our Autumn roses, with their sober bloom content

—*All the Year Round.*

Dick Hardin at the Sea-Shore.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 20th, 1874.

DEAR MOTHER:—I got here last night. Uncle Ben's folks live in a tent. We have lots of blackberries.

Willie has got a shovel to dig. He digs sand, and it feels nice to your feet. He goes barefoot, and I am going barefoot. All the boys go barefoot.

Please send me fifty cents, all together, and I will write the other letters pretty soon. I want to buy a shovel, so I can dig too. Willie says he would not write a letter for the best ten cents that ever was born; but I told him a bargain's a bargain; and Uncle Ben said, "Stick to that, Mister Gritty."

I was 'most starving on the cars, and had to get some candy, and the boy said may be there was a gold watch or a gold ring in the candy; but there wasn't; so please send me fifty cents. Aunt Martha sleeps in a lounge that has a bed inside of it, and Willie and I sleep on the floor, on a bed.

In the morning, hers shuts right up and makes a lounge, and ours is put away, I think, for it isn't there; only the floor.

I guess I don't make much trouble yet. I got some candy on my shirt, and some sand, but I wiped it off with my handkerchief. We came in a stage from Long Branch. I saw the President's house and the ocean. It has some pine trees before it. And I saw a man with a tall white hat on him and a real cigar, and it was the President.

I sat with the driver, and the horses stepped in the mud. It came on my face and my handkerchief stuck, so the driver let me take his. It was the shirt that made it stick so.

There's lots of carriages here; and the driver is a black man, with white gloves and white pants and tall white hat and shiney boots, and he sits up very straight; and a black coat, with two rows of gold buttons on the front side and tails.

The women look funny here. They have great big men's hats and blue glasses and big umbrellas when it don't rain; and they walk round

Willie goes in bathing most every day, and I am going this afternoon.

Your boy. DICK HARDIN.

P. S.—How is the baby? Blease don't forget to send the fifty cents. D. H.

August 20, 1874.

DEAR MOTHER:—I have lots of fun.—When I get cold in the water I come out and sit on the hot sand. Sometimes I lie down in the sand, but then the sand all sticks to my clothes and scratches.

There are little crabs in the sand. You can turn them up with your toes. They kick awfully, and dig right down in the sand again till you can't but just see their backs. They have little shells and you can't tell which end is the head, because they have so many legs.

There's lots of other folks down on the beach; and a man goes around and sells newspapers. There was a big fat woman and she had a little boy. The boy was scared and screamed very loud, but she pulled him right in and churned him up and down in the water.

'Most all the babies cry when their mothers take them in, and the women and girls squeal and say "Oh!" and breathe hard; but the men don't do anything but walk right in. I don't do anything but walk right in. When a big wave comes that isn't a breaker, you must jump up, and the wave carries you a little ways back, if it don't tip you over. I used to breathe when my head got under water, but it didn't feel good, so now I don't.

I stepped on a smooth thing that wiggled, and I got off. Uncle Ben said it was a lobster, and he said it was worse scared than I was.

I know how to row on the lake. Willie has a boat. I have earned six cents rowing.

I broke Willie's oar, and he cried, and I gave him my knife and a fish-hook. It had one blade gone. We go fishing sometimes, and have worms and grasshoppers for bat. Aunt Martha says worms and cookies ought not to go in a boy's pocket.

I got my shoe wet, and dried it in the oven. It puckered up some, and I can't pull it on. I guess it burned a little for it smelled pretty bad. I like to go barefoot.

The arm-hole of my coat 'most came out, but Aunt M. fixed it in. M. stands for Martha; and the place she sewed in my trousers came open, so now I wear my black ones. This is thirty cents. How is the baby? Your boy,

D. HARDIN.

P. S.—It was on the knee. I don't know what made it come open.

September 1, 1874.

DEAR MOTHER:—This is four letters, which is forty cents. I think I'll row and earn the other ten, for Uncle Ben is going away soon. I almost cried when the letter came. I don't want to go home in the day-time; but sometimes Willie kicks, and the sea makes an awful noise in the night. He had the toothache last night, and cried, and kept us all awake. Aunt M. (for Martha) put on some pepper and salt, but it ached worse. Then she gave him some dysentery medicine, and so he went to sleep.

When a big breaker comes, sometimes it knocks folks over. I saw two girls; one had on a blue dress and a blue ribbon on her hat; the other had on a brindle dress and a shoe string. The shoe-string was on her hat to tie it down.

They walked right in, but a breaker knocked them over, and all the folks laughed. The brindle one rolled over and over like a log, but the blue one went endways and turned three somersaults—I counted. The men ran and picked them up, and they coughed and sneezed. The blue one looked hoppin' mad, because the folks laughed; but the brindle one laughed too.

Uncle Ben got me a new pair of shoes. I have got a crab in a bottle of vinegar for the baby. Your son,

DICKENSON H.

—*Lucy J. Rider, in St. Nicholas for November.*

Venus of Milo.

The most beautiful lady I ever saw was born about two thousand years ago. In all that long time she has not once turned her head nor ever moved her lips to answer, though men and women everywhere have been her lovers; though artists have worshiped and poets have sung to her; though wise men have written learned treatises and searched mouldy records to discover her history.

She has no color in her face, nor in her eyes or hair. One cannot say that she is blonde or brunette. She stands quiet and majestic in a great room, with a soft, unchanging, lazy smile upon her face, reigning like a queen over many subjects, as cold and silent and colorless as she, but far less lovely. People who love beauty travel from all parts of the world, far and near, to look upon her; but from out this crowd of gazers no fairy-favored prince has ever stepped to give her that magic kiss which would start the blushes into the pale face and set the fair limbs free from the sleep which has bound them through the coming and going of ages.

But I can beguile you no longer with this semblance of an old fairy tale. My "Sleeping Beauty" will never stir; she is imprisoned in a block of defaced and discolored marble; my beautiful woman is only an antique statue, miraculously preserved for us from the days when the Greeks were masters of the world, and of all arts and knowledge as well.

This statue has been named "Venus of Milo." "Venus," because it is supposed to represent the Greek goddess Venus, and "of Milo," because it was found in a garden on the island of Melos, one of many islands in the Grecian Archipelago.

The garden was probably part of the pleasure-grounds of a wealthy Greek. In the midst, on a little hill, he built his house of marble, and from the wide open porticoes around it on every side, he looked abroad upon terraces, fountains, marble pavements and statues; upon green waving fields, long avenues of orange and lemon trees laden with blossoms and fruit, filling the air with sweet odor, vines clustering on the sunny slopes, and the red grapes. In the distance he saw the purple sea forever curving and swelling around countless islands set like jewels in its bosom; he watched the ships dipping and rising before the light wind, stopping at this port, then at that; here unloading, there taking on their cargoes of sweet nuts, figs and wine. Farther beyond still was Athens itself, and the Acropolis shining white and sharp through the clear, luminous atmosphere, against the blue sky.

But these rare sights passed away; invasion and war left only a few broken shafts and columns; the beautiful vineyards ran to waste, the fountains were choked up, the statues crumbled or were carried off by the Turks in their many incursions into Greece and its islands. The garden lay thus despoiled and neglected for many years, till, in 1825, the owner of a bit of it began to clear a hillside for the planting of a vineyard. At the foot of the hill he chanced to strike his shovel against the statue of a woman. It was imbedded in the earth, and had been entirely covered up by the crumbling and washing down of the soil above, and so had lain concealed for hundreds of years.

It was no uncommon thing at that time for workmen and peasants to turn up from the dark earth vases, trinkets, bits of sculpture, and many fragmentary relics of those ancient Greeks who, centuries before, lived and wrought so nobly here. To the present race, these tokens had no value that could outweigh the price they would bring in the market; they were too poor to gratify expensive tastes, even if they had them. Besides, they had grown out of the old faith, and they gave no divinity to the arms and legs and mutilated bodies of the gods and demigods with which their fathers crowded the earth and air and sea. Yet I am sure the traditions of his pagan fathers must have stirred in the soul of the man who brought back to the light of day this matchless figure.

If he had such emotions at all, however, they were happily so slight that he was willing to sell the statue to Monsieur Brest, the French Consul, who, recognizing the value of the prize, bought it for five hundred dollars, and sent immediately for a vessel on which it could be shipped to France. Before this vessel arrived, the Turkish Government heard of the unearthing of the statue and hastily dispatched a vessel to bring it away, offering the owner five times more than the French price.

It was not in human nature to resist this. The Turks were given possession of the statue, and were embarking it on their vessel when the French ship arrived on the scene. A dispute and struggle arose, and later accounts say that the arms of the Venus, which had been detached for safer transportation, were seized by the Turks and are still in their possession. The first account was that the arms were gone when the figure was taken from the ground, also one foot broken off and several deep scratches about the shoulders and drapery. However this may be, the arms are still missing.—*From "Venus of Milo," by M. D. Ruff, in St. Nicholas for November.*

The Children's Day.

It is that Friend that Solomon says "sticketh closer than a brother." Let us see how strong a brother's love can be, to see how strong His is.

To do this we will tell a true story of two Portuguese brothers. Near the Cape de Verde Islands, a ship filled with soldiers was overtaken with a terrible hurricane and torn to pieces. Hundreds were drowned. A few good swimmers reached the island. The sea threw up on the shore a few barrels of provisions, and also some pieces of the broken wreck. With these they made up a little boat. But as the boat was made to float on the water, they found it would hold all the men only when the sea was calm. Alas! soon the big angry waves showed that the vessel would sink. Then the captain stood up and said, "Companions in misfortune, our bark must be lightened, or we shall go to the bottom; twelve men chosen by lot must be thrown overboard." All consented; but the fear of death was seen on all their faces.

The captain took as many pieces of paper as there were men aboard the ship. Upon twelve pieces he wrote the word "death." They were all put in a hat, and each man who drew out the word "death" would have to die.

Among the soldiers were two brothers. One was eighteen, the other was fifteen years of age. They loved each other with the strongest brotherly love. They were trying to support two aged parents by their earnings. Oh! how each one feared the other would draw out the lot or death! The dreadful moment arrived. They looked at each other with tearful eyes as the time came for them to put in their hand and draw out the piece of paper. The younger one drew a lot which had no word on. The eldest reached in his hand and pulled out a paper, he opened it, he sunk down in the boat and groaned out the word "death!"

The younger brother ran to the captain and said, "Father and mother are poor and old. My good brother Pedro, who has drawn the lot of death is their only support. If he die, they will die. Let me die, I beg, in the place of Pedro." But the captain said the lot could not be changed. At once all the twelve men were thrown into the sea. Barrels were also thrown over to lighten the ship. Pedro, the elder brother, was the only one of the twelve who did not sink and drown at once. He caught hold of a barrel and kept afloat a long time. The sun sunk. The sea got calm. Then night came. Pedro was still floating on his barrel. Coming near the ship, he found a rope hanging down its side. With this he tried to draw himself up on the ship. A sailor saw him, and shouted, "A man coming on board; the ship will sink!" The soldiers ran to the side and, instead of reaching out their hands, drove him back with their swords. "I am Pedro," cried he; and seizing hold of the sharp blades he thrust them aside and sprang on the ship, bleeding all over with the sword cuts. Said he, "only let me embrace my brother who wished to die for me, and then throw me back into the sea, and I will readily die.

His brother, hearing Pedro's voice, ran and threw himself into his brother's arms and said, "Pedro, we will die together." The captain was so moved at the sight of such a brother's love that he saved them both, and the King of Portugal, hearing the touching story, supported the aged parents for life himself.

Thus for a good man some would even dare to die. But God commended his love toward us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us. Precious Bible words! While yet sinners His love for us was shown in blood, and tears, and groans, and death. But better still, when we die, father, mother and brother leave us, but Jesus sticks to us as we enter the dark valley of death, and goes with us to the other side and opens for us the golden gate of heaven.—*Rich. Advocate.*

A Clean Apron.

A lady wanted a trusty little maid to come and help her to take charge of a baby. Nobody could recommend one, and she hardly knew where to look for the right kind of a girl. One day she was passing through a by-lane, and saw a little girl with a clean apron holding a baby in the doorway of a small house.—"That is the maid for me," said the lady. She stopped and asked for her mother. "Mother has gone out to work," answered the girl. "Father is dead, and now mother has to do everything." "Should you not like to come and live with me?" asked the lady. "I should like to help mother somehow," said the little maid. The lady, more pleased than ever with the tidy looks of the little girl, went to see her mother after she came home, and the end of it was that the lady took the maid to live with her, and she found—what, indeed, she expected to find—that the neat appearance of her person showed the neat and orderly bent of her mind. She had no careless habits, she was no friend to dirt; but everything she had to do with was folded up and put away, and kept carefully. The lady finds great comfort in her, and helps her mother, whose lot is not now so hard as it was. She smiles when she says, "Sally's recommendation was her clean apron;" and who will say that it was not a good one?

The Humor of the Day.

THE LAST SERENADE.

He sat upon an oaken stump,
His fiddle in his hand,
And gazed upon the window sill,
To see her small white hand
That rested there so lovingly—
It made his great heart stand.

He murmured, "My Mary love,
Art thinking, sweet, of me?
Would I had wings now, as a bird—
Like a little bird so free—
I'd fly up to thy window, love,
And sing a song for thee."

He placed his fiddle 'neath his chin,
And straightened up to play,
And "Mellie Darling" was the song—
But not upon that day
Was heard upon those bottom lands
That sweet, affecting lay.

He heard the window slowly raise;
His bow he gently prest,
And then looked up to catch her smile,
And watch her heaving breast,
When—splash!—went water on his face,
And on his Sunday best.

She gazed awhile, and heaved a sigh,
Then slowly went below,
And smote her breast, and faltered out,
"Alas! I didn't know!"
All that was left to serenade
Was a lonesome fiddle-bow.

He never came to sing again
To please 'Squire Ashton's daughter,
He staid at home and fiddled not
Until he had forgot her;
And thus the romance of his life
Was ended by cold water.

—*Leavenworth Times.*

Mark Twain's Cold.

S. L. Clemmens (Mark Twain.)

The first time I began to sneeze a friend told me to go and bathe my feet in hot water and go to bed. I did so. Shortly after another friend told me to get up and take a cold shower bath. I did that also. Within the hour another friend assured me that it was policy to feed a cold and starve a fever. I had both. So I thought it best to fill myself up for the cold, and let the fever starve awhile. In a case of this kind I seldom do things by halves; I ate pretty heartily. I conferred my custom upon a stranger, who had just opened his restaurant on Cortlandt street, near the hotel, that morning, paying so much for a full meal. He waited near me in respectful silence until I had finished feeding my cold, when he inquired if the people of New York were much afflicted with colds. I told him I thought they were. He then went out and took in his sign. I started up toward the office, and on the way encountered another bosom friend, who told me that a quart of warm salt water would come as near curing a cold as anything in the world. I hardly thought I had room for it, but I tried it, anyhow. The result was surprising. I believe I threw up my immortal soul. Now, as I give my experience only for the benefit of those of your friends who are troubled with this distemper, I feel that they will see the propriety of my cautioning them against following such portions of it as proved inefficient with me, and acting upon this conviction I warn them against warm salt water. It may be a good enough remedy, but it is rather too severe. If I had another cold in the head, and there was no course left me but to take either an earthquake or a quart of warm salt water, I would take my chances on the earthquake. After this, everybody in the hotel became interested, and I took all sorts of remedies—hot lemonade, cold lemonade, pepper tea, boneset, stewed Quaker, hearhound syrup, onions and loaf sugar, lemons and brown sugar, vinegar and laudanum, five bottles of nr balsam, eight bottles of cherry pectoral, and ten bottles of Uncle Sam's Remedy, but all without effect. One of the prescriptions given by an old lady was—well, it was dreadful. She mixed a decoction composed of molasess, catnip, peppermint, aqua fortis, turpentine, kerosene, and various other drugs, and instructed me to take a wineglassful of it every fifteen minutes. I never took but one dose; that was enough. I had to take to my bed, and remain there for two entire days. When I felt a little better more things were recommended. I was desperate, and willing to take anything. Plain gin was recommended, then gin and molasses, then gin and onions. I took all three. I detected no particular result, however, except that I had acquired a breath like a turkey buzzard, and had to change my boarding place. At this new place they suggested a different remedy to any yet tried. A sheet bath was recommended. I had never refused a remedy yet, and it seemed poor policy to commence then, therefore I determined to take a sheet bath, though I had no idea what sort of arrangement it was. It was administered at midnight, and the weather was very frosty. My back and breast were stripped, and a sheet (there appeared to be a thousand yards of it) soaked in ice-water was wound around me until I resembled a swab for a columbiad. It is a cruel expedient. When the chilly rag touches one's warm flesh it makes him start with sudden violence and gasp for breath, just as men do in the death agony. It froze the marrow in my bones, and stopped the beatings of my heart. I thought my time had come. When I recovered from this a friend recommended a mustard plaster to my breast. I believe that would have cured me effectually if it had not been for young Clemens. When I went to bed I put the mustard plaster where I could reach it when I should be ready for it. But young Clemens got hungry in the night and ate it up. I never saw a child with such an appetite. I am confident that he would have eaten me if I had been healthy. After all this experience you cannot wonder that I dread going to New York.

The Matrimonial Market.

From the New York Post.

When the panic broke out, a year ago, the active business season of our two matrimonial exchanges—Newport and Saratoga—had been brought to a successful close. Many new engagements had been entered into. Others were pending. Still others were confidently spoken of. Several pieces of high-priced property had been secured by bold operators.—Mothers and fathers had every reason to look forward to a brisk fall trade. Their hopes, however, were not destined to be realized. Of late years the competition in the matrimonial market has become so keen at the great commercial centers that the choicest and best styles of goods in this line have been crowded out. Hence came the habit of exhibiting them during the months of October and November at small country gatherings after the fashion of May-fair. These assemblages generally take place at the country residences of those who are in some manner directly or remotely connected with the trade—such as fathers, mothers, aunts, uncles, brothers, grandparents and very dear friends of the persons in interest. They are made the occasion of much dancing and dining, all good diplomacy being promoted by good dinners. Those eligible individuals who are thought or known to be on the lookout for a matrimonial investment are asked to meet whatever the amphitryon has most choice to offer in that line. Hitherto these meetings have been fruitful of the happiest results. The romantic banks of the Hudson, the shady glades of Westchester county, and the seagirt shores of Long Island, have witnessed some very tender business negotiations, most of which are brought to a successful issue.

This year things have been different. Last year was very dull, so far as real business was concerned. Though those who were principally interested made heroic efforts to sustain the market in the way of balls, parties, Germans, dinners, afternoon teas, and the like, there was very little return for the investment. Spring opened with a depressed feeling and a failing market. All eyes were turned toward Newport and Saratoga. It was felt by those heads of families who had on hand a heavy stock of marketable matrimonial property, in the shape of marriageable young ladies, between the ages of 18 and 25, that, should business not become more active during the summer, the outlook would be gloomy indeed; and as the season passed away with no evidences of renewed activity, it became certain that they would have to carry their stock over another year with the hopes of a more healthy state of things in the spring of 1875.

Now, though young women between the ages of 18 and 25 are about the only species of property on which the Government does not levy a tax, they have certain perverse ways in the way of "Worth" dresses, Fifth avenue houses, opera boxes, coupes and the like, which seriously diminish paternal bank accounts, and make them a very heavy load to carry—to say nothing of the melancholy fact that the choicest article will gradually depreciate in value in spite of all the elegances of surroundings and the embellishments of dress.

The French wickedly say of marriage that "it is the corner-stone of society and the safety of familie, but when applied to the individual, it becomes monotonous in the extreme;" and really it would seem from the innumerable army of bachelors which crowd the cities that our young men are getting to be of the same opinion. Many are, no doubt, deterred from matrimony by want of means; many others by the foolish extravagance they see displayed all around them, which must sooner or later bring those who indulge in it to want and grief. Others, again, may have read the works of the great Chinese philosopher, Ling Chang Foo, who likens marriage to "a distant isle in a far-off sea, from which all the inhabitants wish to emigrate, and in which all outsiders are desirous of settling." At all events the advertising column of "marriages" attests that this year the matrimonial market is unusually depressed.

The Book Agent and the German Tailor.

Detroit Free Press.

He was all, and solemn and dignified. One would have thought him a Roman Senator on his way to make a speech on finance, but he wasn't—singularly enough, he wasn't. He was a book agent. He wore a linen duster and his brow was furrowed with many care lines, as if he had been obliged to tumble out of bed every other night of his life to dose a sick child. He called into a tailor shop on Randolph street, removed his hat, took his "Lives of Eminent Philosophers" from his cambric bag, and approached the tailor with. "I'd like to have you look at this rare work."

"I haf no time," replied the tailor.

"It is a work which every thinking man should delight to peruse," continued the agent.

"Zo?" said the tailor.

"Yes, it is a work on which a great deal of deep thought has been expended, and it is pronounced by such men as Wendell Phillips to be a work without a rival in modern literature."

"Makes anybody laugh when he zees it?" asked the tailor.

"No, my friend, this is a deep, profound work, as I have already said. It deals with such characters as Theocritus, Socrates, and Plato, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. If you desire a work on which the most eminent author of our day has spent years of study and research, you can find nothing to compare with this.'

"Does it spheak about how to glean cloze?" anxiously asked the man of the goose.

"My friend, this is no receipt book, but an eminent work on philosophy, as I have told you. Years were consumed in preparing this volume for the press, and none but the clearest mind could have grasped the subjects herein discussed. If you desire food for deep meditation, you have it here."

"Does dis pook say sumding about der Prussian war?" asked the tailor as he threaded his needle.

"My friend, this is not an every-day book, but a work on philosophy—a work which will soon be in the hands of every profound thinker in the country. What is the art of philosophy? Who were and who are our philosophers? Turn to these pages for a reply. As I said before, I don't see how you can do without it."

"Und he don't hat anydings about some fun, eh?" inquired the tailor, as the book was held out to him.

"My friend, must I again inform you that this is not an ephemeral work—not a collection of nauseous trash—but a rare, deep work on philosophy. Here, see the name of the author. That name alone, sir, should be proof enough to your mind that the work cannot be surpassed for profundity of thought. Why, sir, Gerrit Smith testifies to the greatness of this volume."

"I not knows Mr. Schmidt—I make no cloze mit him," returned the tailor, in a doubting voice.

"Then you will let me leave your place without having secured your name to this volume! I cannot believe it! Behold what research! Turn these leaves and see these gems of richest thought! Ah! if we had only had such minds and could wield such a pen! But we can read, and in a measure we can be like him. Every family should have this noble work. Let me put your name down; the book is only $12."

"Zwelve dollar for der pook! Zwelve dollar, und he has noddings about der war, und no fun in him, or say noddings how to clean cloze! What you take me for, mister? Go right away mit dat pook or I call der bolice and haf you locked up pooty quick!"

Why Brewer Failed.

Young Brewer, of New Castle, has a turn for legerdemain, and the other night, when he was down at the club-room with a party of young fellows, the performances of the Davenport Brothers were discussed. Brewer offered to bet that if any one in the crowd would tie him up on a chair, he would untie himself just like the Davenports. Mr. Eccles took the bet, and procuring a clothes-line, he put Brewer in the President's heavy arm chair and tied him fast. Then Brewer said he must be alone, and he told the party to go down to the drug store and wait for him, as he would be along in about five minutes. They went and waited; they waited for an hour and a half, and then, as the great knot-unraveler did not appear, they concluded to go up after him. As they ascended the staircase they heard groans. A little further up they heard Brewer holding an animated conversation with himself, during which he intimated clearly that he would regard it as a personal favor if somebody would burn the Davenport Brothers at the stake. Then he groaned again. When the party entered the room they found the chair had fallen forward on the rope annihilator, and, as he was still tied fast, he was lying with his face on the floor and his back arched up so that it fit close to the back of the chair, while his nose was bleeding copiously. When they lifted him up he had a bump on his forehead as large as a rambo apple, and a swelled nose. When they asked him why he hadn't untied himself, he did not answer, but as soon as they set him free, he wiped himself with his coat sleeve, and doubling up his ensanguined fist, he shook it under Mr. Eccles' nose and exclaimed: "You white-livered, mean-spirited, chuckle-headed pirate! If I had known that you were going to put that half-hitch around the chair leg I'd've knocked the stuffin' out of you in the first place." Then he went home, and the club resumed its deliberations.—*Max Adeler.*

How Dry It Was.

Louisville Commercial.

An honest old fellow from the country gave his recollection of the hot spell as follows:

"It was so dry we couldn't spare water to put in our whisky. The grass was so dry that every time the wind blew it flew around like so much ashes. There wasn't a tear shed at a funeral for a month. The sun dried up all the cattle, and burnt off the hair, till they looked like Mexican dogs, and the sheep all like poodle puppies, and they shrank up so. We had to soak all our hogs to make 'em hold swill, and if any cattle were killed in the morning, they'd be dried beef at dark. The woods dried up so that the farmers chopped seasoned timber all through August, and there ain't a match through all the country—in fact, no wedding since the widow Glenn married old Baker, three months ago. What few grasshoppers are left are all skin and legs, and I didn't hear a teakettle sing for six weeks. We eat our potatoes baked, they being all ready, and we couldn't spare water to boil 'em. All the red headed girls were afraid to stir out of the house in daylight, and I tell you, I was afraid the devil had moved out of his old home and settled down with us for life. Why we had to haul water all summer to keep the ferry running and—say, it's getting dry; let's take suthin'."

A Practical Answer.

Says the Indianapolis *Journal*: In the absence of a teacher last Sunday, Superintendent Knippenberg, of the Garden Baptist Sunday School, took charge of the class himself—some six bright boys. Indirectly he had occasion to speak of the two roads, one leading to heaven and one to hell, and stated that God placed the Bible in our hands to direct us to the right road and warn us from walking in the road which leads to ruin. The Superintendent, wishing to illustrate the importance of the finger-board, asked the boys:

"Boys, have you ever been in the country?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever come to a point where two roads met, and find no finger-board to direct you?"

"What road did you take?"

"The road that had the most black walnuts on," was the quick response of one of the bright lads. Mr. K. found the answer too much, and with a smile, replied:

"That's right, boys; go for the black walnuts."

"Blazer" Finds a Paradise.

We have, says the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, in this town, a genius known as "Blazer," who is "never at peace except when at war." He would leave his dinner any day if he thought he could find a fight. When he is unable to find a muss he is perfectly wretched. A week without a battle, and he begins to think there is nothing in this world worth living for. Although he seldom wins more than one fight in ten, it is all the same to him. He rather enjoys a good pummeling. A few nights since, some friends of his who happened to be passing through the "Barbary Coast" region of the town, had their attention attracted to a shebang near at hand by a tremendous uproar. There was a smashing of glass, a crashing of chairs, bottles and tumblers; fierce yells; bitter curses, and, in short, a fearful commotion. Thinking one of the voices within had a familiar sound, the gentlemen looked in at the door of the "gin-mill," and there beheld Blazer surrounded by half a dozen "Coast rangers," who were giving it to him "straight from the shoulder" on all sides. Blazer's nose was flattened; one eye boasted a watch-fob; his upper lip was laid open by a blow from a tumbler, and his clothes were nearly torn from his back. A clip under the eye sent him "to grass," when those nearest him began jumping upon him and kicking him in the ribs. His friends at once rushed to his rescue. The breath was completely knocked and kicked out of poor Blazer, and he lay stretched senseless upon the floor. Some water washed in his face revived him. Recognizing his friend, he smiled as amiably as was possible with his bloated and distorted upper lip, and huskily whispered:

"Bowe, its gorgeous! I've stumbled into a regular Paradise!"

A ferryman was asked by a timid lady whether any persons were ever lost in the river over which he rowed. "Oh! no," said he, "we always find 'em next day.

Popular Science.

Educated Oysters.

Before the railroad days, our oyster-growers used early in the fall to canvass the villages on the Hudson River for orders, to be filled just before the river should be closed with ice. The meaning of this is that these men committed themselves to supply oysters in the shell, with the guarantee that the bivalves thus supplied should not die before their time came. The oysters were actually kept alive during the greater part of the long winter. The fat bivalves were handled with some care, and were spread on the cellar floor, the round or lower side down, so as not to allow the liquor to escape. That such a life required a great change of capacity or habit in the bivalve is evident; and it needed a training, yes, an education, ere the oyster attained to such ability. And this was the way it was done: Beginning early in the fall, the cultivator of the oyster took up the fat bivalves from their bed where he had planted them and laid them a little higher up on the shore, so that for a short time each day they were exposed out of the water. After a few days of this exposure by the retreating tide, they were moved a little higher still on the shore-line, which gave them a little longer exposure to the air at each low tide. And this process was continued, each remove resulting in a longer exposure. And with what results? Two very curious ones—inurement to exposure, and the inculcation of a provident habit of making preparations for the same. What! providence in an oyster? Yes, when he's educated. When accustomed to this treatment, ere the tide retires, the oyster takes a good full drink and retains the same until the tide returns. Once, while waiting for the stage at a country hostelry, we overheard the following between two rustic practitioners at the bar: "Come, Swill, let's take a drink!" "Well, I don't know. Ain't dry myself. Hows'ever, guess I will take a drink for fear I might get dry!" With better philosophy on their side, these educated oysters twice in every 24 hours took their precautionary drink. The French method of oyster training is much more laborious. The adult bivalves are carefully spread out in the water, and periodical lessons are given to each one individually. Each oyster on this occasion receives a tap, not with a ferule, but with a small iron instrument. This causes the bivalve to close tightly. Finally the last day comes with its last premonitory tap. Its education thus finished, it takes passage with its fellow graduates for Paris. As a result of its education, it knows how to keep its mouth shut when it enters society.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Indicator for Speed of Railway Trains.

A machine for this purpose has lately been tested on the Eastern Division of the Vandalia Railroad. It is thus described: In the caboose attached to one side, is an iron box, with a glass front, the key of which is kept by the officers of the line. There is a common clock in the box. A spiall thread is fastened upon one of the axles of the car, which turns a wheel over the axle. This communicates its motion to a set of rods, which in turn move another small wheel under the edge of the car, and it again turns a small rod which projects upward into the iron box before mentioned, and moves a pencil point slowly back and forth across a long and narrow sheet of paper, wound upon a small drum, the drum being turned at a constant rate of progression by the clock-work. The paper is ruled by red lines into very small sections, every fourth line the short way being a dotted line, representing a mile. Now, as the pencil is moving slowly across the paper by the rods, their motion being governed by the rate of the axle, and as the paper is slowly moved forward by the clock-work at a uniform rate, the pencil point makes a diagonal line across the paper back and forth. If the car goes a mile in four minutes, the line will cross just four sections diagonally from one dotted line to the next one. If it goes a mile in two minutes, the line will pass forward more rapidly, crossing only two sections diagonally. And thus the rate of the car, and consequently the rate of the train, is recorded by the pencil point on the paper. If the train stops the line crosses the paper directly and not diagonally, and the time in minute it stops is shown by the number of sections crosses in this manner. The names of stations along the road are written at the proper places on the paper. And thus the exact rate made at any point on the line can be found afterward. If the train stops it can be told how long it stops and where. If the wheels are locked or allowed to drag, it can be told how far they dragged and where. All fraudently and reckless rates of progression can be unerringly detected, and if the train is run faster or slower than is allowed the "bosses" are sure to know it. The railroad men are charmed with the ingenious arrangement.

Human Locomotion.

The movements executed by animals in transporting themselves from place to place have long engaged the attention of observers; and, as animals which travel on the land are more easily got at than those which frequent the sea and the air, it is the motions of such that we know most about. Yet much remains to be learned of the modes of progression of even the most familiar of these; and, not a little probably will have to be unlearned that recent investigations have shown to be erroneous.

At first sight, the operations of walking and running, as displayed by both two-legged and four-legged creatures, may appear simple enough, but all attempts to analyze and explain them have shown that in reality they are very complex, so that there has arisen a wide diversity of opinion concerning their real nature. These disagreements among the investigators of the subject can only be accounted for on the principle of the insufficiency of the means at their command for complete investigation; and the confusion has been further increased by the difficulty of expressing in words the rythm, duration and phases of the rapid and complex movements involved.

Prof. E. J. Marcy, of the College of France, a skillful physiologist, and the inventor of the various delicate mechanical appliances for tracing and registering obscure animal motions, has contributed to the "International Scientific Series" a work entitled "Animal Mechanism," in which the subject of terrestrial locomotion, as typified in man and in the horse, is fully treated. Prof. Marey has devised an apparatus which, applied to the extremeties of a moving animal, enables each limb to write out a description, or make a picture of its own actions, so that the duration and phases of its movements, its periods of rest, and the relations of these to the corresponding features in the motions of the other limbs, may be seen at a glance. A description of this apparatus, and its mode of operation, with the results that it gives when applied to man, will first engage our attention.—*From Popular Science Monthly for November.*

Success of Narrow Gauge Railways.

(American Railroad Journal.)

The building of narrow gauge railways continue to receive much attention, and while there is latterly a falling off in the construction of roads of regular gauge, there has been an important increase in narrow gauge building. It is contended that the "three foot" road can be built at a much less cost and in a shorter space of time; also, that the equipment can be had at less cost. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is said to have been saved from bankruptcy during the panic only on the account of the manner it could be utilized as a narrow gauge. Missouri capitalists are beginning to awaken to this fact. The line recently established to extend from Bismarck on the Northern Pacific railroad to St. Louis via Sioux City and Des Moines, is to be a narrow gauge; and it is estimated that $10,000 per mile can build and equip it. A short line has been recently constructed centering at Edgartown, Mass., the construction and operating expenses of which are said to be comparatively less than any other road in New England. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, the largest in the world, are authority for the statement that "up to July 17 last, the narrow gauge engines built and in progress in 1874 amounted to 26 per cent. of the whole. They add, that in the year 1873 the proportion was 10 per cent., and that the panic had not effected it as much as the wide gauge." The orders for power show a steady increase of narrow gauge business, while the wide gauge has shown considerable decrease.

The Sanitary Condition of Water.

From the Scientific American.

There is no more prolific source of disease than bad water; but to distinguish whether the fluid is unfit for consumption or not is somewhat difficult. Water from a certain river, spring or well, may be repulsive to the senses, and yet harmless to the stomach, in comparison with other water which has a more attractive appearance. Perhaps the best mode of determining the question is to examine the condition of the organisms dwelling in the proposed source to be utilized. If, for example, an industrial establishment or a collection of dwellings empties refuse into the stream, and as a result fish disappear or are found dead upon the surface, it is certain that the water is strongly and injuriously affected. The gradual infection may be noted by the fish first rising to the top, apparently ill at ease, and subsequently dying. In vitiated water also molluscs perish, and their bodies decompose rapidly. In the air they merely seem to dry up and retain life, though torpid for some time, becoming revived by return to water. Cresses cannot live in corrupt water, and their existence is a sign of purity in the fluid, while algæ deprived of their green color indicate absolute corruption. M. Gerardin, in referring to this subject in a recent note to the French Academy, states that the best method of measuring the degree of purity or of infection in the water is by determining the amount of oxygen in a given quantity; Water containing a large percentage of the gas is pure and good; but when little of the latter is present the water is decidedly deleterous to health.

A Matter of Importance.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* calls the attention of all consumers of kerosene oil to the pernicious and unhealthy practice of using lamps filled with that article with the wicks turned down. The gas which should be consumed by the flames, is by this means left heavily in the air, while the cost of the oil thus saved at present prices would scarce be one dollar a year for the lamps of a household. His attention was called particularly to this custom by boarding in the country, where kerosene was the only available light. A large family of children were taken ill one night, and on going to the nursery the mother found the room nearly suffocated with a lamp nearly out, whereby the physician forbade the use of a lamp at night, unless burned at full head. He says he could quote many cases, one of a young girl subject to fits of faintness, which, if not induced, were greatly increased by sleeping in the room with the lamp almost turned out. Besides the damage to health it spoils the paper and curtains, soils the the mirrors and windows, and gives the whole house an untidy and unwholesome odor.

The Thirty-Five Ton Steam Hammer.

The great steam hammer lately built for the Royal Gun factories, at Woolwich, has been successfully erected and set to work. Being much the largest piece of mechanism of its kind in the world, considerable interest attaches to its performance. The wight of the falling portion is forty tons, and its force of impact is greatly increased by the use of steam to drive it down from the top, the augmentation being estimated to equal the force represented by allowing the hammer to fall, of its own weight, from a height of eighty feet three inches. The hammer is forty-five feet high, and covers, with its supports, a base of about 120 square feet. Its weight is about 500 tons above the ground, and the iron used in the foundation below weighs 600 tons.

Sudden Blindness and Recovery.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* reports that Mr. Walter Greenwood, of Durand, Wis., became totally blind quite suddenly on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and after remaining in darkness for just one week, his sight returned to him

To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The letter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

H. M. C., Paola, Kansas.—"It is an ill wind turns none to good"—usually quoted "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good," originated in 1580.—Your second question answers itself. "Screw your courage to the sticking *place*" (not *point* as you quote it) is from Macbeth.

GEORGE LE G., Rock Island, Ill.—Razors are tempered at exactly 212 degrees; the heat of boiling water is 212 degrees, so by dipping your razor in boiling water you give it a new edge, or, as it were, again temper it.—Actinism means *ray power*; the term is used to express the chemical (photographic) action of the sunbeam as distinct from heat and light.

B. W., Beaver, Pa.—Unless we are mistaken your plan of identifying strangers who present checks payable to order by means of photographs is not a new one. We believe the plan has been used to some extent by the Bank of England. It is doubtful whether it can ever come into general use in this country.

W. M. C., Blissfield, Mich.—The two words of which you ask, are almost radically opposed to each other, although one is often incorrectly used for the other. "Vocation" means literally a calling or pursuit—what is followed as a regular means of gaining a livelihood. "Avocation" means "calling off," and should properly be applied only to that which takes a man away from his wonted business or profession. It should be applied to a man's recreations. It is a very common error to use the latter word where the former is meant.

BANKER, Loveland, O.—In quite a number of cities the attempt has been made to substitute *receipts* for money at banks, in lieu of checks, in order to avoid payment of the two cent revenue stamps as required by law. Cases of this kind, although they do not violate the *letter* of the law, are yet in open antagonism to its spirit. Upon this point Deputy Commissioner Rogers states that bank checks, drafts or orders payable at sight or on demand, drawn by any party for any amount, upon a bank, banker or trust company, are subject to a stamp tax of two cents. All other papers issued on or after October 1st, 1872, are exempt.

JOHN R. B., Wellville, N. Y.—We think you are mistaken. The ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cent fractional currency notes were never explicitly declared "legal tender" in any sum. If you will examine the law and the inscription upon the notes you will see that they are stated to be "exchangeable for United States notes in sums not less than three dollars, and receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, except customs."

W. H. H., Springfield, Mass.—The amount of U. S. coinage for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, aggregates a total of $56,838,216,30. Of this sum $50,442,800 was gold; $3,588,900 was silver trade dollars; $2,394,701.30 various other mintage; and of minor coinage $411,825. It is stated that the coinage of trade dollars, including the amount coined to the close of Sept. 30, 1874, is more than half the entire amount from 1793 to 1873, inclusive of the old silver dollar.

ANNIE E. H., Covington, Ky.—According to the most accurate of modern calculations, the distance of the sun from the earth is 92,130,000 miles. This is the result attained by the method of Foucault, in which a beam of light is made to fall on a rapidly revolving mirror from which it is reflected to a second mirror, which throws it back to the revolving mirror. If the light required no time whatever to pass between the two mirrors, the stationary mirror would reflect it back to the same point from which it came at first, for, however rapidly the other mirror might turn, it would be in the same position when the light was first reflected, and when it came back after the second reflection. But if the light takes any time to come and go, the revolving mirror will have moved a little between the two reflections, and the ray will be thrown back to a different point from that from which it came. By giving this mirror a velocity of a thousand turns per second, the deviation of the second reflection was sufficient to be measured by the aid of a telescope, and the results of the measurement indicated that the velocity of light was 185,000 miles per second. Multiplying this distance by the 498 seconds (8 min. 18 sec.) required for light to travel from the sun to the earth, and we find the distance passed over to be 92,130,000, as stated above.

MARY T. KENTON, O.—Orange is too brilliant to be elegant; it makes fair complexions blue, and gives a green hue to those skins of a yellowish tint. It is becoming only to a rich brunette whose skin is of an orange tone, in which case it gives fairness. Violet is perhaps the most trying of all colors, being becoming only when it is so deep a shade that it whitens the skin by contrast of tone. Black dresses make the figure appear smaller, while white and light dresses add size. Large patterns are to be avoided if you are short; also horizontal stripes, as both tend to diminish the height of the figure.

R. C., Kansas City, Mo.—The greyhound is not so called from his color, but because he came originally from Greece, and hence he was called *Canis Graius*; so that the spelling of the word grai-hound to which you object, is after all more proper than that which usage sanctions and makes of him what he never is—a *grey* hound.—The Eel is oviparous, having milt and roe like other fishes.—The reason why sailors eat so few fish, should be evident to you at once—fish are seldom caught in water of more than forty or fifty fathoms in depth, and except flying-fish and dolphins, are not found in the seas at a great distance from land.—Your writing needs practice.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, (no address.)—No term of absence, however long, of one of two married persons will permit the other to marry again as long as the absent one lives. Nothing but death, or a divorce formally granted, can sever a marriage once legally performed.—A man of 154 lbs weight contains 116 lbs of water and only 38 lbs of dry matter. Of this 38 lbs 21 are flesh and fat, and 14 lbs bone.

F. M. B., Pittsfield, Mass.—Naturalists have found that the poison fangs of rattlesnakes are naturally shed once in a while, perhaps regularly, and are then replaced by reserve fangs—sometimes within six weeks. The poison of the rattlesnake is just as fatal to the snake itself as to other animals. An instance proving this is cited by Dr. Burnett: A specimen rattlesnake, after being irritated and annoyed in its cage, suddenly struck by accident one of its fangs into its own body; it soon rolled over and died as any other animal would have done. Alcohol in some shape is the best antidote for snake bites.

A. G. R., Muscatine, Iowa.—The play of "Rip Van Winkle," as rendered by Jefferson, is founded on the legend of the same name written by Washington Irving. In the play there have been many changes from the original story of Irving, principally for the sake of the dramatic effect. The legend of Rip Van Winkle was probably brought from Germany by the older settlers and became localized in the Catskill mountains, where it was found by Irving. You will find the tale of Rip Van Winkle in Irving's sketch book, a work with which every young man in the country was familiar a generation ago.

HENRY M., Bucyrus, O.—In Dublin a case similar to the one mentioned by you came before the courts. After hearing the argument, the court decided that a clergyman may marry himself and that a marriage thus performed is perfectly legal. This decision was made Nov. 16, 1855, by the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin.

B. R. B., Lansing, Mich.—The line quoted is from "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," by Coleridge, and occurs in part first, in the following stanza:

The bride hath paced into the hall
"Red as a Rose is She;"
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry minstrelsy,

etc. This stanza was the source from which Miss Broughton obtained the title of a well known novel. The quotation, "As idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean," is also from "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

MARCUS A., Greencastle, Ind.—The guillotine consists simply of two upright posts, surmounted by a cross-beam, and grooved for the purpose of guiding an oblique-wedged knife. The back of this knife is heavy weighted, to make it fall swiftly and with force when the cord by which it is held aloft is let go. It takes its name from Joseph Guillotin, a physician of Paris. Guillotin was not its inventor, but, however, its introducer. The first execution with the guillotine took place April 25, 1792, in Paris.

J. G., Georgetown, O.—The laws of different States differ on the number of pounds per bushel; the following however, is approximately the number of pounds in the articles you name: Wheat, 54 to 58; Barley, 46 to 48; Rye 56 to 60; Buckwheat, 48 to 55; Clover, (red) 60; Clover, (white) 59 to 62.

OLIVER TWIST, Mattoon, Ill.—There *is* a distinction between Sound and Noise: Those actions which are confined to a single shock upon the ear, or a set of actions circumscribed within each limit as not to produce a continued sensation, are called a *noise;* while a succession of actions, which produce a continued sensation, are called a *sound.*—"Fulgurites" are tubes constructed by the lightning falling upon sand and fusing it. There have been found in Cumberland, England, some of these "fulgurites," measuring from one-fifteenth to two inches in diameter; they are lined with glass as smooth and perfect as if it had been made in a glass-house, and resemble the skeleton of a tree up side down.

S. M., Sandusky, O.—The color of wine does not depend on the grapes used, but on the fermentation. The juice of both *red* and *white* grapes is almost as colorless as water. If the juice of grapes, after pressing gently, be allowed to ferment without the skins, seeds or stems, the wine will certainly be white.—Flax grows on an average more in the night than in the day, and more in cloudy, damp weather than in sunshine.

NUMSKULL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—A quadrillion is a billion of billions, and is represented thus: 1,000,000,000,000,000. If you can count 200 a minute and work without intermission twelve hours in a day you can count a billion in 19,025 years 310 days. If, after you have counted the billion, you have the leisure and desire larger exercise of your powers of addition, you might try to count a *quadrillion.*

JAMES S., Youngstown, O.—The word *Yankee* is believed to have been derived from the manner in which the Indians endeavored to pronounce the word English, which they rendered Yenghees, whence the word Yankee. For a time the use of it was intended to be contemptuous. It came into general use at the time of the Revolutionary War. At present it is only applied (properly) to the inhabitants of the Eastern States—New England, but foreigners use it to denote all the Americans.

J. D. H., Salisbury, Mo.—Your idea in regard to the consumption of smoke is not a new one. A Cleveland, (O.) mechanic has invented and patented the device of introducing a jet of steam into the furnance in such a way as to make a fire which is essentially smokeless.

R. R. G., Salt Creek, Ky.—You may cement wood to glass in the following manner. Make a solution of isinglass in acetic acid so thick as to be solid when cold. Heat this and apply it. This has been tested by fastening the end of a glass tube to pine wood; the wood gave way sooner than the cement.

JENNIE W., Rushville, O.—You may plant your bulbs any time in October or November, provided the ground is not frozen. The varieties mostly planted in autumn are hyacinths, tulips, crocusses, snow-drops, narcissus, crown-imperials, &c. They require a rich light, light, somewhat sandy soil, and should be set two inches below the surface. Hyacinths, to have them in perfection, should be replanted every fall, but the others may remain in the ground for two or three years.

JOHN B., Saginaw, Mich.—Dissolve sulphate of magnesia (epsom salts) in hot ale, or a saturated solution of gum arabic. When all is dissolved, wash it over the transom and side windows of your hall and let it dry. The effect will be to produce a coat of crystals very similar to those seen on a frosty morning before the sun appears. If the experiment is unsatisfactary the first time, wash it off with a cloth and warm water, and try another coat. It is very pretty, and while fully as useful as ground glass, the entire cost is but a few cents.

MRS. J. R. T., Athens, Tenn.—The most successful plan for destroying worms in pots of flowers is to remove the plant, wash the roots in warm water, and let it remain in warm water till the pot can be refilled with earth previously heated or baked so as to kill all worms or eggs that the soil may contain. Wash the pot in water hot enough to kill all that may adhere to it.

ANNA L., Emporia, Kansas.—To remove rust stains from any fabric, a most simple plan is to moisten the spot with a solution of epsom salts in a few drops of hot water, and after a few minutes rub it in well and moisten again. Next fill a tin vessel with boiling water and set it on the stained place for a few minutes, and afterward wash it out in soft water. If the spot be old and not easily removed, the operation must be repeated. It is advisable to have articles thus treated washed at once.

MRS. S., Catlettsburg, Ky.—Turkish toweling is very stylish for white wrappers when some warmth is necessary for the cool mornings, and is especially liked by invalids, being pliable, easily washed and impossible to "muss." Bleached, and of Jersey manufacture, it worth from 75 cents to $1 a yard. It should be made a simple Gabrielle wrapper, edged with a thick cord of white linen and fastened by large pearl buttons. The word *Ecrue* is French and means swallow-blue, *Groselle* red is currant color.

An Eccentric Clause in a Will and How it Was Kept Track of.

A handsome inheritance has come to some lucky heirs residing in Iowa and Nebraska. Three generations ago a wealthy and public spirited citizen, who was Mayor of Norwich, England, died, leaving the municipality a large sum of money upon the condition that in the third generation of his family the accumulated interest on the sum donated to the city should be paid to the heirs of the donor. The descendants of this generous and eccentric man were well aware of the provisions of his last testament, and accordingly have kept track of the funds. Lately the last heir of the second generation died, and the third generation, who are residents of the United States, have been notified to appear on the 24th of November and claim their property. The amount inherited is about $800,000, American currency, and will be divided among several people. Representatives of three heirs came east last week, and sailed for Europe from New York on Saturday.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

An Interesting Surgical Experiment

An interesting experiment was performed on Friday last in Fall River, Mass., by Drs. Julius Hoffmann and Louis Weyland of this city. Herman Dubois had suffered from consumption for five years, and had become very weak and debilitated. Physicans advised him to seek a warmer climate, but he had not sufficient strength to avail himself of this chance of relief. Dr. Hoffmann had transfused blood from animals, dogs and lambs, to the human subject with success in six cases, and it was determined to make the experiment upon Mr. Dubois. Dr. Hoffman described the operation as follows: "A healthy, active lamb was procured and taken to the room where the patient reclined. The animal was laid upon its side. An incision was made on one side of the larynx, exposing the carotid artery. When this artery was fully exposed, a ligature was tied around the vessel, shutting off completely the blood current. At a distance of about an inch and a half below the ligature, a powerful pair of forceps was applied to the artery, compressing the vessel perfectly. Thus there was a space between the ligature and the forceps which could be opened without danger of hemorrhage. A small incision was made into the artery in this enclosed space. Then a glass tube slightly bent was inserted into the artery. A small isthmus had been made in the part of the glass tube inserted into the artery, which enabled the tube to be securely tied into the vessel. After the tube had been secured in the lamb's artery, everything was ready for work upon the patient. In Mr. Dubois's arm the vein at the bend of the elbow connecting the basilic and cephalic veins was exposed. A bandage was tied around below the proposed incision to prevent a flow of venous blood from the wound. After exposing the vein by an incision an inch long, forceps were placed above and below, shutting off the blood current from a space about half an inch long. The lamb's neck was then brought close to the patient's arm, and the pressure of the forceps upon the lambs artery relaxed. The blood rushed through the tube, expelling all the air. Then the opposite end was skillfully inserted into the patient's vein and the pressure of the forceps upon the lamb's artery removed. The bright blood leaped through the tube and entered the system of the patient. The stream was kept up for one minute and forty seconds. Then the compression was removed and the tube removed. Yesterday I heard from Mr. Dubois and he has sufficiently recovered his strength to enable him to visit a warmer climate this coming cold weather with good prospects of regaining his health. The lamb is also alive and doing well. A lamb used in the same manner in a former experiment in this city is still alive, and is now tied in a stable in an adjoining street. The human subject was so much benefitted that he spent the summer in the Catskills, and is now in Baltimore.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE VON ARNIM TROUBLE.

Bismarck Likely to Suffer for His Conduct.

A Berlin letter to the *World* says:

The mystery that envelops the real purpose of Prince Bismarck in causing the arrest of Count Von Arnim grows thicker every day, and it is not at all lessened by the extreme severity with which the illustrious prisoner is treated. Day before yesterday there was a rumor, which was soon proved to be groundless, that he had committed suicide. The story was believed for a few hours, and the comments made upon it were significant. "Bismarck has had him poisoned," was the remark most often made, but made in a whisper, for we are living at present under a veritable region of terror. To-day a council of the entire Arnim family is to be held, and it will be a very notable gathering. I have it from very good authority that the Empress Augusta is extremely angry at the course which Prince Bismarck has taken in this extraordinary business, and that she has taken little care to conceal her wish that its results may hurl him from power. The Emperor is scarcely less disturbed, and Prince Bismarck has plenty of warning from every quarter that this last stretch of his arbitrary power may prove his ruin. On the evening of the 12th Count Arnim, after his application to be released on bail had been refused was secretly removed to the Charity Hospital, where he is now to be detained, and where he is subjected to as close a watch as that kept over him in the prison. He is, however, made more comfortable than while he was in jail—he has two rooms, furnished from his own house and his meals are sent to him from his own kitchen. But a guard always remains with him; even when he sleeps the guard remains in the room. No one is allowed to converse with him in private. Some further searches for the missing letters have been made in his house and in the residences of his relatives. These searches have been accompanied by innumerable acts of insolence on the part of the officers—in a spirit inspired, probably, to provoke his relatives to acts which will furnish an excuse for their arrest also.

Admiral Porter's New Torpedo Boat

A queer, rakish, mud-turtle-like craft steamed out of the navy yard yesterday, and headed down the bay. It was the newly finished torpedo boat Alarm, bound down the bay on a trial trip to test her engines, and especially the new patent steering propeller with which she is fitted. She had on board Admiral Porter, who designed her, Admiral Boggs, Captain Schufeldt, Commodore Rhind, Captain Jones, of the British navy, and an officer of the German navy. The steamer's torpedo apparatus is a long snout, projecting twenty feet forward of her bow, and is ten feet below the surface of the water. This snout is really a cylindrical tube, in which plays a tongue which can be thrust out fifteen feet beyond the orifice of the tube. At each discharge the tongue is returned to compartments in the largest part of the snout, there to be recharged. The Fowler patent steering propeller is a horizontal wheel, with feathering blades so arranged that the vessel can be steered by changing the angle of the blade while she is at the same time propelled. The engines were not operated at their greatest speed, as the main object was to test this steering apparatus. Several experiments were made with this in the lower harbor. It worked with the utmost ease. The vessel was made to turn completely around in a diameter of 200 feet, while a speed of 8 miles an hour was made with a little over half her water power. Changing from full speed ahead to full speed astern occupied 30 seconds. The steering gear is operated by small engines, and seems to be perfect. Besides the torpedo apparatus, the craft carries a 15 inch gun in the centre of her bow, so that her attacks both above and below water will be irresistible.—*New York Sun, October 29th.*

Died in His Wife's Defence.

Baltimore American.

MINGAUT VALLEY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—On Saturday last, an itinerant pedler entered the house of James Tolin, living near this place, and proceeded to display his wares to Mrs. Tolin, despite her assurances that she did not wish to buy anything. Mr. Tolin was confined to his bed and had been so confined for many years, being so crippled with rheumatism that it had long been impossible for him to leave his bed, unless carried from it. After showing his goods, and Mrs. Tolin not buying anything, the pedler commenced a conversation; in the course of which he learned the helpless condition of Mr. Tolin. Finally, he made an insulting proposal to Mrs. Tolin, and she indignantly ordered him to leave the house. Instead, he approached her and seized hold of her, saying, with an oath, that she was in his power, as her husband was as good as dead. Mrs. Tolin, being a delicate woman, ran screaming into another room. The pedler followed her, and before she could escape by the door, caught her again. A desperate struggle ensued between them, and Mrs. Tolin was thrown violently to the floor by the powerful villain. Mr. Tolin had been all the time a witness of the struggle, lying powerless in his bed. At the sound of his wife falling on the floor, however, and her shrieks for aid, he seemed to be endowed with superhuman power. Under the influence of that power he sprang from the bed he had been unable to leave for years. Seizing a heavy crutch that stood near the bed he rushed into the room where the struggle was going on. Mrs. Tobin had succeeded in regaining her feet, but the pedler had grasped her around the waist, and was endeavoring again to throw her. As Mr. Tolin entered the room, the singular spectacle of a bedridden cripple hastening to the defence of his wife seemed to paralyze the scoundrel, and he stood staring as if in a trance at the approach of the husband.—Mr. Tolin, nerved by unnatural strength, brought the crutch down over the head of the pedler and felled him like an ox to the floor. The next moment the excitement and superhuman exertion that had supported the husband left him. With a shriek that told of the intense agony of the relapse he clasped his hand to his forehead and dropped to the floor and almost instantly expired. Mrs. Tolin succeeded in getting the body of her husband back in the bed, and then started for assistance. She was obliged to go over a mile before she was able to obtain any. When she returned with several neighbors the pedler was gone. He had recovered consciousness and fled, leaving his pack in the house. When the news of the attempted outrage and the tragic death of Mr. Tobin spread throughout the neighborhood the most intense excitement prevailed. Squads of men started in every direction searching for the pedler, but as yet he has not been found.

GOSSIP.

Hub bub—A Boston boy.

Trance action—Walking in one's sleep.

Mississippi wants English foreigners to settle there.

Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

A abbess is on trial in Moscow for forgeries to the amount of $400,000.

France and Spain will send one vessel each to blockade the River Bidassoa.

Writing poetry for a waste basket is putting one's soul into words that burn.

Gen. Sherman's friends are organizing to bring him forward as a Presidential candidate.

Occident, Judge Fullerton and Gloster will trot in San Francisco, Nov. 7, for a purse of $6,000.

There is a boy living in Newport, Va., who will drink kerosene oil by the quantity, whenever he can get it.

Fred. Grant and wife are to be tendered a reception by the American colony in London, if they go over, as proposed.

The Bonapartists will very shortly urge in the Assembly the removal of the remains of Napoleon the Third to French soil.

James Stephens, formerly Head Centre of the Fenians in the United States, has written a letter declining a national subscription for his benefit.

The annual product of American watches, notwithstanding the dull times, exceeds 200,000, and the capital invested reaches $5,000,000.

The Duchess of Braganza denies the truth of the report that her daughter, Donna Blanca, instigated atrocities committed by the Carlists in Spain.

New Orleans justices are becoming pretty particular. One of them refused to issue a warrant the other day because the complainant's breath smelt of onions.

The people of Paris will soon present to Queen Victoria an illuminated address, thanking England for manifestations of sympathy at the conclusion of the siege.

Thanksgiving proclamations are now in order. Turkey is not to be eaten this year entirely in honor of the Sultan, for the reason that it would be grossly in-Sultan.

There is a man in Missouri who has got a dog which doesn't resemble Noah's Ark. He says "he has kept him forty days and forty nights without his lightin' on ary rail."

David Klugman, convicted of attempting to bribe a juror in the Phelps case, at Albany, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $250.

A San Juan miner who has been prospecting in Southwestern Colorado has found a whole forest of petrified trees, with petrified birds sitting on the limbs singing petrified songs.

Romance of a Chambermaid.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

* * * "Sometimes a boarder might fall in love with a girl and marry her, though—if you were not so strict. "Ah, yes. But sometimes a girl would get into trouble if I was not so strict. I have been in charge of a good many hotels, and I never but once knew of a marriage between a boarder and a chambermaid. That was in the X—— House (Cincinnati.) There was quite a pretty but very odd girl there, working as chambermaid. We used to call her Fanny. She was a perfect budget of eccentricities—so whimsical that the other girls used to think her *crazy*. I can read character very fairly, and after being acquainted with a man or woman for any length of time I can generally tell just how he or she would act under certain circumstances. But could not tell anything of the kind about this girl. She would always astound me by doing something exactly opposite to what anybody else would do if similarly situated. And she acted just the same about getting married. One day she came down stairs from her room dressed in a rich white satin dress, with lace veil and orange flowers, looking very pretty in her bridal dress, and went into the parlor to be married to a rich old gentleman who was there while she was chambermaid. She had kept the matter perfectly quiet until the last moment. Such incidents as that occur very seldom, indeed, in hotels, and the girls are generally kept too busy to dream of romance."

A Romance in Real Life.

A short time ago a young man, about twenty years of age, arrived in Baltimore from England, and commenced to look for work at his trade. After several days' fruitless search, the *Gazette* says he entered a large factory on Lombard street and inquired for work of the superintendent. The latter questioned him, asking him his name and where he was from, and other particulars about his family. He told the superintendent that his mother resided in England and had reared him, his father having quarreled with her when he was an infant and had abandoned them, and it was supposed that he had come to America, but no tidings had been received from him. When the young man had concluded, the superintendent, who for many years had been employed by the firm with whom he is at present engaged, said to the astonished youth, "I am your father." They discussed family affairs at length, and the father learning from his son that his mother had never ceased to mourn their unfortunate difference, determined to proceed at once to Europe and bring her to this country and endeavor in the future years to atone for the mistakes and errors of the past. He secured employment for his son, and obtaining the necessary leave of absence from his employers, he sailed last week, intending to bring back with him on his return the wife from whom he had so long been separated.

A Grateful Soldier.

From the Monongahela City Republican.

During the war a soldier lay sick in a fever hospital, with parched lips and hot breath, growing almost weary of life. In his ravings he talked of home and mother and flowers. A comrade listened, and, being himself convalescing, he helped him, cooled his lips with ice and soothed his brow. When the soldier got well, for this kindness and comforting drove away the fever, he expressed his gratitude and said: "Billy, you will never lose anything by what you have done for me." And so they parted, each to the front and in the fray. Years passed away, the war was over, and the sixties grew into the seventies. On October 12 the one who had nursed his fellow but had since heard nothing from him, received the following:

William R. Bright:

DEAR SIR: As attorney for your late friend, C. R. Sykes, now deceased, I have to inform you that by his will you are the heir to his entire fortune, which is $40,000 in Government bonds, being a "testementary remembrance of your kindness to him while sick in a fever hospital near Warrentown," as the will says. You will please advise me by return mail.

Yours respectfully, ———

Our citizens will remember Billy, the "lucky boy," as a cabinet maker, formerly of the firm of O'Donovan & Bright, of this city, now a resident of Mount Pleasant, Pa. It makes a bright spot in this world of forgetfulness and ingratitude to find a case of remembered kindness like this.

It is suggested that if lard makers were drawn as jurors the law's delays would be obviated. From their education they would know not only how to "try" a case but how to "render" a verdict afterward.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Will produce Bone, Muscle, Brain, Teeth, &c., and in every way preserve and develop the system of the growing child. For sale by Druggists everywhere in cans, 35 cents and upward.

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

A Card to the Public.

The management have determined to have the drawing of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, on the 30th day of November next. We believe now that all the tickets will be sold, and that the drawing will be a full one, but whether all are sold or not the drawing will nevertheless certainly come off on the day appointed.

The special object of this card is to call a meeting of the ticket-holders at Public Library Hall, on the 20th of November, to make arrangements in connection with the committee appointed by the Trustees to superintend the counting of the tags representing the numbers of tickets sold. While there is actually no necessity for the presence of ticket-holders, as under our arrangements the interests of all are equally cared for, yet at the same time I would greatly prefer that as many of those interested as can, would attend this meeting and see each for himself how perfectly fair and impartial the distribution must be.

Every arrangement has been made for the drawing—but little more than a month remains for the sale of the remainder of the tickets, and whatever is done must be done promptly. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22 1874.

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The Blade's Music Offer!

VOCAL.

LIST NO. 1

WE will furnish the BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.00:

Widow in the Cottage by the Sea—Song by White.
Little Maid of Arcadee—Song by Sullivan.
Old Musician and his Harp—Song by Higgins.
Just Touch the Harp Gently—Song by Blamphin.
Oh Dear, the Men are so Stupid—Comic Song by Frank Howard.
Village Bells, "Quartette"—W. A. Ogden.
Come Kiss me Darling—Song and Chorus—H. P. Danks.
Where is the Girl that I Love—H. P. Danks.
Loves Young Dream of Life—Ballad—Sheiby.
As Good as Gold—Song—Lee.
Good Bye, Charlie—Song—Hunt.
Birdie, Tell Winnie I'm Waiting—F. Howard.
Dear Old Cattage—C. H. Carroll.
Night that Nellie Died—A. J. Abbey.
Tell me Birdie what you Say—J. H. Leslie.
Or the BLADE and any five pieces of the above Music for $2.75.

LIST NO 2—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.10.

Silver thread among the Gold—Danks.
Swinging in the Lane—Song by Sawyer.
Gray hairs of my mother—Song by Bishop.
When the Mists have rolled away—J. T. Clark.
Two Villages—"Duett"—J. T. Clark.
Tender and True—Song and Chorus—J. T. Clark.
Little Bright Eyes come and meet me—Song and Chorus—Shattuck.
Chestnutting together (Picture Title)—Song and Chorus—C. A. Bidwell.
Oreanna—Song and Duett—J. T. Clark.
Answer to "birdie tell Winnie I'm Waiting"—Howard.
Or any five pieces of the above music and the BLADE for $3.25.

LIST NO 3—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.15

Mollie Darling—Song—Will Hays.
Mollie's Answer—Song—Will Hays.
Twilight in the Park—Song—Brockway.
Out of Work—Song—Macy.
Beautiful Girl of Kildare—Song—Lavallee.
Bessie Who Lives in the Glade—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Whisper, Thou Art Mine Love—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Bessie Aileen—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Leonore—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Courting Through the Meadow Bars—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Kiss, but Never Tell—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Wandering Home—Song and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Passing Away—Duett and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Katie, the Rose of the Dell—Song, Picture Title—M. F. H. Smith.
Sometime—Very Popular Song, with Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
It is Better Farther on—Very Popular Song, with a Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Waiting For Tree—Song and Chorus, (reply to Bells Makone) by C. T. Dondore.
Out in the Starlight, (beautiful Serenade) with Chorus, "Picture Title."

LIST NO. 4—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.25.

Hundred Fathoms Deep—(Deep Base Song)—Shattuck.
River of Beauty—Quartette—Rosenerans.
Grape Vine Swing in the Dell—Picture Title—Howard.

LIST NO. 5—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.45:

Glide Gently Gild.—Quartette—C. H. Carroll.
Waiting—Song—Millard.
Watching—Song—Millard.
Dancing—Song—Millard.
Or the Four pieces and BLADE, for $4.00.

INSTRUMENTAL.

LIST NO. 1.

(Choice Teaching Pieces.)

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.00.

Mountain Glen—Schott
Linden Q. S. — Pleasant Hours set by Frank M. Davis.
Clover Nook—Polka
Jolly Friend—Polka
Lake Side—Polka
Forest Retreat—March

Cowslip—Galop
Arcadia—Waltz
Lady Slipper—Polka — Forest Flowers set by Will. H. Smith.
Blue Violet—Schott
Meadow Pink—Galop
King's Cup—Waltz
Florence—Polka

Any five pieces of above music and BLADE, one year, $3.00.

LIST NO. 2.

The BLADE and any piece of music on this list for $2.10.

Croquet Schott, arranged for four hands, by Frank M. Davis.
Bay View Polka, beautiful picture title, by L. Mathias.
Traumerei, by Schuman.
On the Beautiful Rhine — Waltzes — Kela Bela.
Any three pieces of above music and BLADE, one year, $2.85.

LIST NO. 3.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.15:

Vienna Blodds Waltz—by Strauss.
Southern Life Galop—Cassidy.
Holiday Mazurka—H. O. Pond.
Delta Cyclion—Polka—Harry D. Hall.
Mon, 'Lei Wha, | Two Japanese and Chinese
Ho 'So' Lou, | Melodies for Piano by K Mera.
Little Wanderer—Allison.
Shepherds Morning Song—Instrumental—Blake.
Any three pieces of the above and BLADE, one year, $3.60

LIST NO 4.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.35:

Tripping Through the Meadow—Polka—by Wilson.
Shepherd Fey—Instrumental—Wilson.
Yosemite Waltzes—by J. C. Demuth, (Picture of Yosemite Valley)
All three pieces and BLADE, 1 year, $3.25.

LIST NO 5.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.45:

Lovely, with Brilliant Variations—by J. Emil Kohler.
Silvery Waves—Instrumental—Wyman.
Dance of the Haymakers—Wilson.
Rose Darnley—Waltzes—Strauss.
Thousand and One Nights—Waltz—Strauss.
Any two of the above pieces and BLADE, 1 year, $3.25.

The BLADE and this piece of Music for $2.50.
Mocking Bird—Variations.—Hoffman.

The BLADE and this piece of Music for $2.75.
Last Hope—Instrumental.—Gottschalk.

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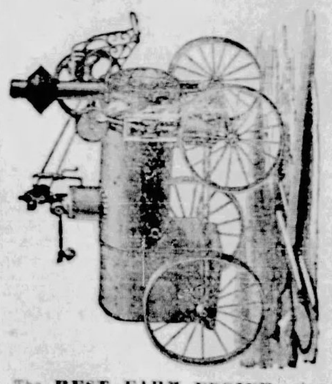

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POSTPONED TO

November 30, 1874.

Drawing Certain at that Date.

LIST OF GIFTS.

| |

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

General Bennet, Chief of the Ordnance Department, says in his annual report that not less than $500 000 should be annually expended at the National Armory, not only as a measure of economy in producing the best arms for the least money, but the interests of the country, to make a gradual but sure accumulation of the best weapons, as a reserve in case of war. Certainly not less than half a million arms should be manufactured as rapidly as the monetary condition of the country will permit. General Bennett says that a Board composed of Majors Crispin, Treadwell and Baylor, of the Ordnance Department, was authorized, and after several months of patient investigation has made a report. The Board strongly recommends the retention of the Springfield armory arsenal, and the establishment of a grand arsenal in the vicinity of New York for manufacturing purposes; retaining also the Indianapolis arsenal, Indiana, the Kennebec arsenal, Maine, Fort Monroe arsenal, Virginia, and the Augusta arsenal, Georgia, as places for storage and repairs. They recommend the sale of the Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Watertown and Washington arsenals, the sales to be made as rapidly as circumstances may permit, and the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a site for the erection of a building for a grand arsenal. He says he heartily concurs in these recommendations, and invokes a favorable consideration on the part of the Secretary of War and Congress.

A late dispatch says a movement is on foot there to obtain legislation increasing the salaries of the several subordinate officials of the department. The New York Tribune has a communication attempting to show that postmasters' salaries are exhorbitant in comparison with the salaries of the Postoffice Department officials here. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, for example, who, at a salary of $3,000 a year, it is alleged is sadly underpaid. A strong effort will be made during the session to get the pay of a large number of department officials largely increased.

It has been brought to the notice of the Postoffice Department that packages or samples of merchandise, addressed to Germany are constantly being received at the New York Postoffice, which, because exceeding in weight the limit, 8½ ounces, fixed for such samples or packages, by the Postal Convention with Germany, and, also, because of bearing no evidence of origin, cannot be forwarded and have to be sent to the Dead Letter office. The department, therefore, calls the especial attention of Postmasters and the public to the regulation above referred to respecting the limit of weight for 8½ ounces, for the correspondence in question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for 5 000,000 of coupon bonds of 5 20s to be redeemed Feb. 3d, at which date interest ceases.

It is stated that from 1867 to 1870 General O. O. Howard invested over three hundred thousand dollars in Government bonds, and used the interest received from such bonds in payment of the bona fide claim in order to make up the deficit in the public funds caused by the payment of fraudulent claims. Attorney General Williams, to whom was submitted certain questions in regard to the responsibility of Gen. Howard and Bullock for such use of public moneys, states that criminal prosecution against them is barred by limitations imposed by the statutes, but they still remain civilly liable, and suits may be begun against them to recover. Whatever money may be recovered should be turned into the treasury in the same manner as is money recovered from delinquent officers in other cases.

It is stated that in accordance with the law, the War Department is reducing the personnel of the army to 25, 000 men, there being now about 27,000. The reduction will leave one officer—commissioned and non-commissioned—to every eleven men, the law having made no provision for the reduction of officers.

It will be shown by the forthcoming report of the Postmaster General that out of the whole number of money orders paid—4,416,114—during the fiscal year, only 74 were effected by improper means. This number, with the old unadjudicated cases of the year previous, makes 90 altogether. Twenty-six of these, amounting to $615 41, were recovered, and for twenty-nine the paying postmasters were held responsible for the money. Three cases of $80 were refunded to the rightful owners; ten cases amounting to $220.34 were lost through the negligence of the remitters and the loss fell on them. There are twenty two cases still unsettled. In paying money orders the department experiences the most difficulty with soldiers, sailors, and women, and postmasters have, accordingly, been instructed to use all caution in dealing with these classes. The most careful of them are at times, however, imposed upon by some ingenious and dishonest person.

Dispatches received from the steamer Faraday, engaged in laying the direct United States cable, report 1,000 knots paid out.

The Court of Commissioners at Washington, on the Alabama Claims, on Friday adjourned to meet again December 3rd.

The Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department, which has been in arrears for some weeks past in the redemption of National Bank notes, is now up to date, and therefore enabled to make prompt returns for all remittances of such notes sent in for redemption.

The new compilation of United States laws will be ready for distribution some time next month.

The Third Auditor, Mr Rutherford, of the Treasury, in his forthcoming report will call the attention of Congress to a large number of old accounts of officers of the Mexican war of 1812. These were left open on account of some informalities in the vouchers rendered, which can not be amended as the disbursing officers and every one connected with them has long since been dead. The amount involved is somewhere about $2,000 000.

THE EAST.

Information has been received by the family of Hon. E. Ramsey Wing, U. S. Minister to Ecuador, of his death at Quito, October 11th. He had been in bad health for some time past, and several months since resigned his position, but was unable to start upon his journey home. He was the youngest man that ever represented the Government in a foreign mission, being only 30 at the time of his death.

At Boston, Nov. 6th, at a special meeting of the Franklin Telegraph Company, it was voted to lease all their lines to the Atlantic and Pacific Company for 99 years, at an annual rental not exceeding $25 000.

Pursuant to adjournment of the Board of Bishops of the M. E. Church, at Columbus, Ohio, in May last, the Board convened in Baltimore on the 5th. The following Bishops were present: Jones, of New York, Senior Bishop Simpson, Pennsylvania; Scott, Delaware; Ames, Maryland; Harris, Illinois; Foster, Ohio; Bowman, Missouri; Merrill, Minnesota; Andrews, Omaha; Wiley, Massachusetts; Haven, Georgia; Peck, California. The sessions were of the most private character. It is understood, however, that the principal object of the meeting was for perfecting and announcing the assignment of the Episcopal visitations among Bishops.

The New York Times says: "It is highly probable that seven of the eleven propositions submitted to the people with a view to the amendment of the State Constitution have been defeated. Those rejected are said to be the amendments aimed against bribery at elections; that extending the Governor's term to three years and shortening the time within which he can retain bills for signature; those designed to check the incurring of indebtedness by the State or local governments on behalf of railroad or other corporations, and those providing for the punishment as a criminal offense of giving or taking of bribes by members of the Legislature or others holding offices under the laws of the State. Those supposed to be adopted are intended to check special legislation and alleviation of sinking funds."

Rev. James Theodore Holly, D. D., of Port au Prince, colored, Bishop elect of Hayti, West Indies, was consecrated Sunday morning in Grace Church, New York. Bishops L. E. Potter, Kerfoot and the Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, officiated. The sermon was preached by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, and the act of consecration performed by Bishop Smith of Kentucky. There was a large congregation present, among whom were many colored men.

A New York dispatch of the 5th inst., says: The Boss Coopers held a meeting to-day at which a large number of factories reported that so far opposition to Society men was being successfully sustained; that a number of men had left the Society and returned to work; that efficient labor was plentiful, and that ample funds were on hand to compel men to abandon the Society rule. It was resolved to insist on all men leaving the Cooper's Union before being employed in any cooperage in the city.

Several changes of importance have taken place recently in the management of the B & O. Railroad. W. C. Quincy is now General Manager of the road and its leased lines west of the Ohio River; Wm. Walker, late General Supervisor of Trains, is now Superintendent of the Central Ohio, Lake Erie and Straitsville Divisions; John B. Peters, late Assistant Supervisor of Trains, is now Superintendent of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Division.

At Brooklyn, November 9, the civil suit brought by Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, came up this morning before Judge Reynolds in the city court of Brooklyn, which was crowded with spectators, among whom were many ladies. The plaintiff was present and sat beside his counsel ex-Judge Fullerton, Wm. A. Beach, ex-Judge Morris and Roger A. Prayor. Mr. Beecher was absent, but was represented by Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman. When the case was called, Mr. Morris answered "ready," but Mr. Shearman objected to the trial being commenced before the appeal had been heard, on an order issued by Judge Nielson, and asked for a delay, so that certain papers necessary in the case could be printed. Judge Reynolds fixed the time for hearing the argument on the appeal at 2 P. M., Friday next, and the trial of this case was set down for Wednesday week, at 10 A. M.

District Attorney Winslow then made application that Francis D. Moulton should plead to the indictment found against him for libeling Miss Edna Dean Proctor. Ex Judge Fullerton, who appeared for Moulton, expressed the opinion that this matter was being pressed forward with unnecessary haste by the District Attorney, who replied that was it only taken in its order. The counsel for Moulton then asked for a postponement until to-morrow morning, to put in a special plea. The postponement was granted.

THE WEST.

Nevada Republicans estimate that they will carry the State by about 500 majority.

At New Yorke Nov. 4 the Protestant Episcopal Convention, which has been in session in this city for some time past, adjourned and will hold its next session in Boston in 1877. Previous to adjourning a pastoral letter was issued.

An officer sent from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, a few days ago, by Gen. Ord, to visit all sections of the grass-hopper districts, reports that he finds no cases of actual starvation, but much suffering, some of which has been partly relieved from various sources. Relief must be given, or hundreds will starve before the winter is half over. Within ten days many will be without a pound of corn or flour. The present aid they are receiving is but a drop in the bucket. Unless the Government aids them, the alternative is fearful to contemplate.

The Utah Southern Railroad is being extended south to Santa Quinn, about 30 miles, and a large force of men is employed on the work, and a considerable quantity of iron is being hauled from the mines in Southern Utah to the southern terminus of the Road.

In view of the fact that some papers in the East have stated that the Relief and Aid Society of Nebraska are loaning and speculating in the charitable donations received for the grasshopper sufferers, General Ord, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has been ordered to make the following statement:

"No supplies received by the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society from any cities or towns have been distributed on promises to pay for or return them. No funds received from such sources have been used to purchase supplies for distribution on conditions. All distributions made by the Society will be free and unconditional."

THE SOUTH.

At New Orleans, Nov. 3, returns this morning indicate thirteen thousand Conservative majority in the city. Gibson in the first, and Ellis in the 2d Congressional District, each go out of the city with over six thousand majority, and their election is regarded as certain by the Conservatives. They also claim the election of Lerg in the 4th, Spencer in the 5th, and Moore in the 6th Congressional Districts; conceding the election of Darrel in the 3d district. The Conservative State Central Committee regard the election of Monroe, for State Treasurer as certain. Seven parishes heard, including Orleans, give Monroe over fourteen thousand majority.

The Conservatives claim eighteen State Senators and at least sixty members of the House. They elect 23 Representatives in the city.

Shreveport—Nearly complete returns from all the boxes in the parish of Caddo show a Democratic majority of 600. The official returns will not materially change these figures. The registered colored majority in this parish is 1,276, showing that there was a heavy colored vote for the Conservatives. Three Democrats are elected to the Legislature. Leary is elected to Congress from this district beyond a doubt.

Later—The complete official Democratic majority is 629. Two precincts in the Bossier parish give a Democratic majority. No others heard from.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The cable of the direct United States Company, which parted and was lost while being laid by the Faraday, has been picked up by that vessel in lat. 50 deg. 34 min., lon. 24 deg. 19 min., at the depth of 1,781 fathoms. The cable is in perfect condition. It was spliced to the portion remaining on the Faraday, and the work of paying out again commenced.

The colliers who struck in the West Riding of Yorkshire have all returned to work, pending an arbitration. The farmers of Lincolnshire insist on a reduction of three shillings per week in the wages of the hands, and an exclusive lockout is threatened.

The chief authorities of the church have decided to hold a great International Catholic Congress in London, with the object of maintaining the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, reasserting the Pope's right to temporal, as well as spiritual power, and proclaiming the bounden duty of all Christians to return to allegiance to Rome. It is stated that this determination is the result of direct instructions from the Vatican, and some of the highest dignitaries of the church will attend the Congress. Archbishop Manning, in a speech at Westminster, admitted that the spiritual influence of the Pope had greatly increased. The catholic world was threatened with a controversy on all the decrees of the Ecumenical Council. There was undoubtedly approaching one of the mightiest contests the religious world had ever saw. Therefore it was necessary to fearlessly assert, through the free press of England, the Pope's right and his pretensions to world-wide allegiance.

At London, the sisters of the Tichborne claimant have petitioned the Queen for his release.

The Duke of Abercorn has been elected Grand Master of Freemasons of Ireland.

At London, Nov. 8th, the Mormons began their half yearly conference. Over 1,100 delegates were present.

France.

The French Government has fixed upon November 29th as the date for the elections for vacant seats in the Assembly and for a renewal of municipal councils.

A number of Deputies have presented an address to Duke De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the arrest of Orelie Tourins by the Argentine man-of-war, while en route for Patagonia. Tourins is a French lawyer, who had procured his election as their king. When arrested he was returning from France where he had been to negotiate a loan.

President McMahon entertained Washburn, the American Minister, and Lord Lyttou recently at a banquet.

From partial returns of the elections for members of the Assembly held on the 8th inst, M. M. Monijon and Parsy, Republican candidates, are ahead in the Departments of the Drome and Nord, and Duke de Monchy, a Bonapartist, in the Department of Oise.

It is stated that the French Government has issued orders expelling all Spaniards from the frontier towns, to prevent them from participating in the expected attack on Ivan by Don Carlos. Five thousand Spaniards are to be sent to the relief of Ivan by the Spanish Government.

Spain.

A Herald special from Estella, Spain, dated October 27, via London, November 2, says three Cuban delegates have arrived at the Carlist headquarters, authorized by the Madrid Government to propose a general release of prisoners on both sides, with the purpose of sending them to Cuba to quiet the insurrection. Don Carlos is willing to release the Republican prisoners on these terms, but refuses to agree that the Carlist volunteers now prisoners shall embark for Cuba, unless at their own consent. He cannot sanction their compulsory transportation to a distant and unhealthy country.

A dispatch from Madrid announces the return of Senor Castelar to that city.

The Carlists have commenced the bombardment of Irun.

Generals Moriones and Lizuma will make a diversion upon Estella while the Carlists are besieging Irun.

At Madrid, the Government will not permit any information regarding operations of the military in the north to be made public.

The Republican Army of the North resumed operations against the Carlists on the 24 inst. Gen. Laura has embarked with eight battalions for the relief of Irun.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is reported in diplomatic circles that the relations between the Czar and President Serrano have assumed a thoroughly cordial character, and it is expected Russia will in a short time formally recognize the Republican Government of Spain.

Gen. Jovellar has entered Ternel, and the Carlists are flying before him in large bodies. The insurgents have offered to surrender at Maestrezzo.

All steamers embargoed by the Government have begun to transport troops to San Sebastian for the relief of Irun. Ten steamers are engaged in the work, and each will take about 1,500 men. An official dispatch from Irun reports that the Carlists are suffering heavily.

The Carlists report that they have repelled two sorties of the garri on of Irun, and are taking measures to intercept forces coming to the relief of the town.

Germany.

The question of creating a Provincial representative body for Alsace and Lorraine is pressing for settlement. As a solution of the matter Emperor William proposes the establishment of an assembly of notables whose duty shall be to advise the Imperial Government respecting the interest of the Provinces.

The Reichstag has ratified the postal treaties with Chili and Peru. The Imperial decree of October 29 establishes the Representative Assembly of Alsace and Lorraine, and fixes its duties and powers. It will express its views upon the budget and upon bills not presented for Imperial legislation, and also upon bills which are not subject to discussion by District Diet. The Assembly will be composed of 10 delegates from each District Diet, to be elected for three years. The Emperor reserves the right to fix the time and place of sittings of the Assembly, which will be private. The Governor of the Provinces will be entitled to demand a hearing, and to assist in person or by a representative at the sittings of that body. The Assembly, in expressing its views to the Imperial Government, must also give the views of the minority.

The delegates to Schaenburg—Werdau and Guerber—from Alsace and Lorraine, took their seats in the Reichstag on the 6th, inst.

Italy.

At the request of General Garibaldi, the subscription for his relief has been suspended.

It is reported that Italy is about to issue a memorandum to the European powers calling their attention to the dangers to Italy from the intrigues of the Vatican, declaring that the Government can no longer tolerate a permanent conspiracy in its own capital, and urging the powers to a discontinuance of the custom of maintaining Ambassadors at the Holy See.

In the elections, so far as known, 180 candidates of the Right and 20 of the Left have been returned. Visconites Venosta, Sella and Borromeo have been returned. Second ballots will be necessary in 139 places which failed. Among them are Genoa, Turin, Florence, Messina, Venice, Leghorn, Verona, Bologna and Milan.

Austria

It is said the Austrian Government has requested the Porte to hasten the answer to the proposition for a commercial convention between Austria and Roumania.

Turkey.

The text of the Turkish dispatch to Germany, Russia and Austria on the Roumanian question, is published, and fully confirms the brief report given of it on the 24 inst. The Porte is compelled to ask whether through this fresh blow at the treaty of Paris, the day may not come when human efforts will be powerless to stop the torrent let loose by the successive violation of treaties.

It is stated that the northern powers will not support Turkey in her proposal that Roumania must obtain the sanction of the Porte before concluding a commercial treaty.

Late advices say that despite Government measures in Asia Minor, the famine continues. The Khedive of Egypt has sent corn to the distressed districts. Baker, American Minister, Philip Francis, British Consul, and General M. Lebel, a French banker, have formed a relief committee.

Japan.

The murderer of Mr. Hober, Consel for the German Confederaton in Hong Kong, was beheaded.

The Chinese question remains unsettled, but the most recent intelligence is peaceful. Japanese preparations, nevertheless continue without interruption. Arrangements are perfected for transporting 70 000 troops in case they are needed. Bodies of citizens from all the provinces are sending petitions to be enrolled in the army or navy. A proclamation was made, assuring safety to Chinese residents. The registration of all subjects is ordered, with a view, if possible, of military service in the future. Mr. Bingham resists the registration of his Japanese servants as contrary to the treaty.

A party of astronomers were entertained at the Imperial House in Yeddo as the American party had previously been.

A new form of Japanese marriage by which the ceremony becomes a civic contract, has been introduced. The first marriage under this system was that of Tomita the appointed counsel of New York.

Nyeno Kagenori sailed for London via Suez on the 13th. This officer has had considerablo foreign experience: first as Commissioner to Honolulu to investigate the question of Japanese Coolies in Hawaii; next as Agent in London to superintend the laying of a railroad.

Society Islands.

Advices from Tahiti to September 12th received on the 5th inst. give the following particulars of the burning of the ship Cuban, August 18th, off the Marquesas Islands: "The brig Nautilus, from San Francisco, picked up a boat having aboard the second mate and four seamen of the Cuban. He took them to Joeigh. The ship was loaded with coal from Liverpool. The first mate and seven men put off for the Marquesas Islands, lost one man, and the rest arrived safely at Resolution Bay."

South Africa.

Advices from Cape Town of the 10th of October at hand, state that the gold fields were attracting more attention, large nuggets being found daily. Crops throughout the colony are good condition.

Canada.

At Paris, Ont., Nov. 6a daring attempt to rob the Bank of British America, was made early in the morning. Four masked men entered the manager's residence, obtained the keys of the bank and bound and gagged the whole family with the exception of the eldest son, who gave an alarm and aroused the neighborhood.—The burglars fled without entering the bank. Three men, giving the names of Cornelius Mulligan, David McMasters and James Carroll, were arrested on suspicion. At a preliminary trial on Thursday, the nurse girl recognized McMasters as one of the burglars, he having dropped his mask while gagging her.

The Synod of the Church of Scotland, in session at Toronto, have adopted a motion in favor of a reunion by a vote of 68 to 57.

London, Ont., is excited by the report that three merchants who have been engaged in the clothing trade there, have absconded, leaving liabilities of $70.000. All are said to have left together last week and have not since been heard from. Their names are suppressed for the present.

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Returns from the Elections of Nov. 3.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 4—The Senate has two or three Democratic majority. The House is claimed by both sides by six or eight majority.

Governor Bagley's majority, it is now believed, will not range over 1,000. The Democrats claim that Chamberlain is elected, and some Republicans concede it. Congressmen elect and majorities partly estimated are Williams, Democrat, First District, 2,000; Second District, Waldron, Republican, 700. In the Third District, Willard, Republican, 1,500; Fourth District, Potter, Independent, 1,200; Fifth District, Williams, Republican, 500; Sixth District, Durand-Democrat, 1,500; Seventh District, Conger, Republican, 2,000; Eighth District, Bradley, Republican, doubtful, claimed by both parties. There was no opposition to Hubbell in the Ninth District.

The Republican State ticket has about 3,000 or 4,000.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Reports of the latest returns show the result on Governor very close, with the chances in favor of Bagley, Republican. It may take the official vote to decide. Lewis, Democrat, for Congress in the Eighth District, is elected by a small majority.

DETROIT, Nov. 5—Returns received by the Free Press up to this time from all but 13 small counties, give Bagley (Rep.) for Governor a majority of 2,922. In the Eighth Congressional District the vote is exceedingly close, with the chances in favor of Bradley (Republican) by from 50 to 100 majority.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 5.—Dispatches still show Democratic gains. The Legislature is about 60 Democrats to 40 Republicans. Returns from the Second Congressional District are not all in, but the chances favor Williams, Democrat.

MONTGOMERY, November 5—Williams, Democrat, for Congress, is certainly elected in the Second District over Roper (colored), Republican. The chances for the election of Bomberg for Congress in the First District are good.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 6—The Democratic majority in the State is not less than 12 000. The result in the First Congressional District is doubtful. If Haralson, colored Republican, has been scratched to any considerable extent, he is beaten by Bromberg. In the Second District, Williams, Democrat, has a majority of 1,000 over Rapier, colored Republican. In the Third District, Bradford, (Dem.) beats Betts about 5,000. In the Fourth District, Hayes, Republican, has 600 majority. The race in the Fifth and Fourth Districts was between Democrats; in the former Cadwell beats Sheffield, in the latter Hewitt beats Sloss, the present incumbent by about 2 000 majority. The Democratic joint ballot in the Legislature will be 29.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Tribune of this date gives the complexion of the next legislature as follows: Senate—Republicans, 25; Democrats, 28; Independent, 3. House—Republicans, 67; Democrats, 64; Independents, 22.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—A special to the Evening Post and Mail, from Elgin, Ill., says later returns put a different phase on the Congressional business in this district. At the present moment Farnsworth is only 28 votes behind, with 11 precincts in DeKalb county and 2 in Kane to hear from. It is thought that these will help Farnsworth out.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from the Third Congressional District give Farnsworth, Republican, and present member, 100 majority. The Democrats claim, however, that one precinct of the Twentieth ward will be thrown out in the official count, for illegalities, and should this be done, it will defeat Farnsworth by 70 votes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Hurlbut's Republican majority in the Fourth Illinois District is 932; Farwell's Republican majority in the Third, is now stated to be 100. The official canvass of the election in this county will not be made until Monday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Tribune has official returns from 12 counties in Illinois, not including Cook county, which show the following vote for State Treasurer: Ridgeway, Republican, 106 501; Carroll, Democrat, 66,378; Gore, Independent or Farmer's, 56 848. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Powell, Republican, 108,681; Ellis, Democrat and Independent, 120,760. Of the thirty counties to hear from officially, twenty-three besides Cook, gave opposition majorities.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4.—The Congressmen elected in New Jersey are: First District, Clement H. Sinnickson, Republican; Second District, Samuel A. Dobbins, Republican, re-elected; Third District, Miles Ross, Democrat; Fourth District, Robert Hamilton, Democrat, re-elected; Fifth District, A. W. Cutler, Democrat; Sixth District, Frederick H. Fesse, Democrat; Seventh District, August A. Hardenberg, Democrat. Bedle's majority for Governor is 12 000.

PATERSON, Nov. 4.—In Bergen county the Inspectors of Election threw out 16 ballots for "Wm.," contraction of William Walter Phelps, and 44 for W. W. Phelps. Including the 16 ballots, Phelps is elected by 12 majority.

HACKENSACK, Nov. 6.—Bergen county official gives Cutler, for Congress, 595 majority, allowing Phelps all imperfect ballots. Morris county gives Cutler 40, and Passaic county gives Phelps 630, allowing him all imperfect ballots. This elects Cutler by 5.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Tables made up to-night of members elect for the next United States House of Representatives show a Democratic majority of 56.

KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 4—Salina county gives the Republican State ticket 50 majority; McPherson county, Republican, 300 majority; Ottawa county, Republican, 300 majority; Lincoln county, probably gone for the Reform State ticket and elected the Democratic county ticket. Cherokee county gives the Reform ticket 250 to 300 majority; last year it gave the Republican ticket 200 majority. Russell county, 225 Republican majority; Atchison county gives the Republican ticket 300 majority; Marshall county, 600 Republican majority.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 4—This (Leavenworth) county gives the Democratic ticket 300 majority. Parrott, Reform, who lives here, received 600 majority. Col. Phillips, Republican, for Congress, is elected in the First District by 5,000 majority.

ATCHISON, Ks., Nov. 7.—The Daily Champion has official returns from 27 counties and reported majorities in 26 others. The majority for Osborn, Republican, in these counties is 10,342. Counties to hear from will increase this majority about 3,000 or 4 000. All the other candidates on the Republican State ticket except State Treasurer will have majorities exceeding that given for Governor of from 3,000 to 5,000. The candidate for State Treasurer falls behind the Governor's vote 2,000 or 3,000. The Champion has returns from 91 Representative districts, showing the election of six Republicans, twenty-four Democrats and Reformers, two Independent Republicans, and two elected on local issues. The State Senate will stand, nineteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats and Reformers. There is one district to hear from.

ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—S. Stevens is elected Delegate to Congress from Arizona by about 200 majority.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—The Courier-Journal returns show an election of a full Democratic delegation from Kentucky. In the 18th District Boon beat Pickett, Republican, and Turner, Independent by a large majority. In the 2nd District John Young Brown is re-elected by about 3,000 majority over Weir, Republican, and Smith, Independent. In the 3d District Milliken is re-elected by an increased majority over Galvin, Republican, and Butler, colored. In the 4th District J. Proctor Knott is elected by 2,000 majority over Hill. Returns from the 9th District indicate the election of Cockerill by 10,000 majority, over White, Republican. In the 10th District Clark has 1,500 over Means, Republican.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4—The latest from Nevada, indicates the re-election of Bradley, Democrat, for Governor; also, J. Sharon for the Legislature.—The ticket with a stand off between Ellis, Democrat, and Woodburn, Republican, for Congress, excepting that in Story, Lyon and Ormsby counties, where the Republican Legislative ticket has been elected, will give Sharon 20 votes in the Legislature. This added to nine Republicans holding over makes 29, with indications that in other counties the Legislative ticket has gone Republican sufficient to give Sharon the requisite 38 votes on joint ballot to elect him U. S. Senator.—The Republicans claim that Woodburn is elected to Congress with the gubernatorial office doubtful as between Bradley and Hazlett.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Incomplete returns from Nevada yet, Adams, Democrat, is elected Lieutenant Governor. Woodburn, Republican, is elected to Congress. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature is from 15 to 20. The Republicans claim the entire State ticket, with the exception of Bradley and Adams. No estimate on the general majority.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 4.—Hunton, Conservative, is elected in the 8th District by 500 majority, over Barbour.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—The Conservatives have certainly elected Walker to Congress in the Third District, Tucker in the Fifth, Harris in the Seventh, Hunton in the Eighth and Ferry in the Ninth. The Republicans have elected Sowell in the Fourth District. The result in the First District is in doubt, and the election of Seney, Republican, and Douglass, Conservative, is claimed by both parties. Returns from all the counties, except four in the Second District, give Goode, Conservative, 780 majority. The four counties unheard from, gave Hughes Republican for Governor last year, 734 majority. The prospects are, Goode is elected, but full returns will be required to determine it. In the Fifth District, the election of Cobell, Conservative, is claimed over Thomas, Republican. Counties in the district are so remote that it is hard to get in returns.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Danville claims the election of G. C. Cowell, Conservative for Congress from the Fifth District, over Thomas, Republican. B. B. Douglas, Conservative, defeats Scott, Republican, the present member from the First District. Platt, Republican is re-elected in the Second District over Goode, by nearly 200 majority. There is a probability of a contest in this District, the Conservatives claiming that a large number of fraudulent negro votes were cast, they being temporarily colonized from the Fourth District, Stowell's, in which there was no organized contest. The Congressional delegation from Virginia stands: 7 Conservatives, 2 Republicans; a Conservative gain of 3.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A despatch from Zattle, Washington Territory, states that O. Jacobs, Republican, for Congress, is elected by over 500 majority.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4—Returns now leave little doubt that the delegation in Congress stands six Republicans to two Democrats. The Republicans have about 6,000 majority in the State. On the vote for Congressmen both Houses of the Legislature are Republican. Majority on joint ballot about 30.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 4.—Enough returns are received to indicate that Ganse is elected in the First, Clemons in the Second, Wilshire in the Third and Gunter in the Fourth Congressional Districts. They are all Democrats. Hines, Republican, carries this (Pulaski) county by 750 majority. It is the only county, as far as heard from, that he carried.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 5.—From official returns so far received, the Democrats claim the election of their entire Congressional ticket by the following majorities: Ganse, First District, 4,000 to 5,000; Slemens, Second District, 8,000 to 10,000; Wilshire, Fourth District, from 3 500 to 4,500 over both his opponents, Hynes and Thomason.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5—The Republicans claim the Legislature by 18 majority on joint ballot, which is about the same political complexion as last year.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Returns from the State are very meagre, but enough is known to show that the Democratic majority is not less than 30,000 and may be over 40 000. The Congressional delegation will be entirely Democratic, a gain of four members, but the majority of the interior districts cannot yet be given. The districts in this city are as follows: First, E. Kehr, (Dem.) majority 163; over E. O. Stanard, present incumbent, who ran behind his ticket some 2,000; 2d, Erastus, Wells, (Dem.) majority 5,643; 3d, Wm. H. Stone, (Dem.) present incumbent, 1,673 majority. The bitter and persistent contest in the 6th ward between Stilson Hutchins and Wm. Lockland, for the lower House of the Legislature, is finally settled after several counts and recounts of the vote, in favor of Hutchins by 77 majority.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5—The vote of this county on the State ticket is: Hardin, Democrat, 20,764; Gentry, Peoples' candidate, 16,876; Hardin's majority, 2 068. Coleman, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, who lives here, ran 704 behind Hardin. The Democratic county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 2,000, excepting Sheriff, Emil Thomas, the Peoples' candidate, beating J. G. Prather by 1,187 votes.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The official vote of this county gives Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 2,065 majority, and Colman for Lieutenant Governor, 1,449. On the county ticket, Emil Thomas, Republican, gets 1,168 majority, the only Republican candidate elected. Of the 14 Republicans to the Lower House of the Legislature elected, eight are Republicans and six Democrats, and of three Senators elected one is Republican and two Democrats. The vote ran behind the registration about 8,000. Reported majorities from 63 counties, embracing the most populous and heaviest Democratic counties in the State, give Hardin 32,000 majority. The 10th Congressional District gives Judge Debolt, Democrat, 324 majority over Hyde, Republican, the present incumbent. Returns from no other district is yet complete. The Democrats claim they will have a Democratic majority in the House of 50, and in the Senate of 23.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The Democrat has official returns from 47 counties and reported majorities from 41 others. The counties in this State which give Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, a majority of 33,301, gave Woodson 39 051 in 1872. The remaining 24 counties in the State gave Woodson 1,392 majority two years ago.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 5.—In the First Tennessee District, McFarland, Democrat, for Congress, has 150 majority, a Democratic gain of 5,000. In the Second District, the Republicans have 400 majority, a Democratic gain of 4 000. In the Third District Dibble, Democrat, has 4,000 majority, a Democratic gain of 5 000.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.—In the First Congressional District, McFarland is elected over R. R. Butler by 2,000 majority, thus making the Tennessee delegation stand nine to one in the next Congress. The Legislature stands: Senate, 22 Democrats, and 2 Republicans, with six or eight Republicans in the House. The Democratic majority for Governor will be 40,000 to 45 000.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5—Monroe's majority in the city is 12,126. Leeo's majority for mayor, 11,694. For Congress—First District, Gibson's majority over Sypher is about 3,500; Second District, Ellis' majority over Dibble is about 2,500. Additional returns indicate the re-election of Darrell by 500 majority. No additional returns from other Districts.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—A New Iberia dispatch says that when the commissioners of Hubertsville came to hand in their box, the Supervisor couldn't be found. When tendered him the next morning he said it was too late, and refused to receive it. On Wednesday the Supervisor started for New Orleans, leaving the Hubertsvile box behind. Without this box the Republicans elect the entire parish ticket.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Returns from Nevada are still incomplete. However, Republicans concede the election of Bradley, Democrat, for Governor. The Sharon Legislative ticket is certain. Republicans claim the election of Woodburn, for Congress, over Ellis, by 400 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—Both districts of this county elect Democratic Congressmen, while the delegation to the State Assembly stands, 11 Democrats to 6 Republicans, with the entire county ticket's almost certainly elected in the western part of the State. The latest returns indicate Democratic victories in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-Second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty sixth and Twenty-Seventh Congressional Districts. In five of the western counties of this State the Democrats gain 8 Assemblymen. It is hately possible that on joint ballot in the General Assembly the Republicans will have a small majority, enabling them to elect a United States Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—Berks county official returns give Latta (Dem.) for Lieutenant Governor, 500 majority. This adds 179 to Latta's majority published this morning. Latta's official majority in Luzerne county is 1 877.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The Evening

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, November 9—Cotton is weak; 14½c for middling uplands. Flour is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 21,000 bbls; sales 14,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat is a shade better, with a moderate inquiry; receipts 11,000 bu; sales 72,000 bu; 107@108c for No 2 Colorado; 109@116c for No 2 Milwaukee; 114@122c for No 1 spring; 118@122c for winter red western. Rye is firm. Corn is reported a shade firmer; receipts 56,000 bu; sales 53,000 bu; 90½c for western mixed; 85c for new do. Barley is scarce. Oats firmer, with fair inquiry; receipts 24 000 bush; sales 56,000 bu; 61@64½c for mixed western; 62@64½c for white do. Pork is heavy; $19 75 for new mess. Cut Meats are quiet. Beef—western dull. Lard is quiet at 1c for steam. Whiskey—99c. Sugar nominal. Petroleum—5½c for crude and 11½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 10th.—Flour—The market has been moderately active with unchanged prices. We quote: Superfine, $3 50@4 00; Extra, $4 00@5 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $5 50@6 50; Rye, $4 50@5 00; buckwheat, $5 00@6 00. Wheat—The market has been quite animated and prices have ruled better. Spot Amber was disposed of at $1 08½, in options, seller November going at 108½c, and seller January at $1 11c. Extra White Michigan has been inactive at 112c. No. 1 White Michigan was dull at 113c. No. 2 White Wabash was sold in small quantities at 119c, No. 3 White Wabash was not on the market. No. 1 Red Wabash was 1c better and sold at 111½c. No. 2 Red Wabash was only moderately active at 106c. D and M. going at 103½c. No. 3 Red Wabash was inanimate at 104c. No. 2 amber Illinois was steady at 111c, No. 1 being held at 117c. The corn market has been quite lively, and there has been a slight increase of prices with old spot. High-mixed going at 77c; new mixed at 68c. For future delivery seller November, went at 67½c. New low mixed corn has been in good demand at 67c, seller November bringing 66½c. No grade corn found buyers at 65c, canal going at 64c. The market for Oats has been rather dull at 52½c for No 1 and 51½c for No 2. White and Michigan Oats were disposed of, the former at 53c and the latter at 51½c.

Mill Feed has been dull. We quote Bran at $15 00 per ton; shorts at $16 00; fine middlings $20 00. Corn meal a shade higher at $26 00. Chop Feed $27